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## "UNCLE" PHYLETUS.

### Recent Celebrants Now Shot Down by the Militia.

**A "Labor Riot" Quickly Squelched by that Part of the Military Force that was Kept at Home to Uphold the Interests of the Capitalist Exploiters—Human Life Sacrificed and Mysery Protected at Home While our Armies and Navies Abroad are "Championing Human Rights."**

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 25.—While in foreign waters and in foreign lands our armies and navies are now at work "championing the rights of humanity," as we are told, here at home our militia is trampling upon these rights, and, waving the American flag, which we are told stands for the people, they are murdering the people.

A strike broke out here among the woodworkers. The story is now pretty generally known throughout the country, and need not be gone through in details. Moreover, what need is there of details? The details are in this strike identical with details of strikes everywhere. The wages were low and were going down lower; men and women struck; the police was called out and it did some clubbing; that did not have the desired effect of intimidating, and the militia was sent for; it wheeled down upon the strikers, blazed away, and killed several, a woman among the rest. The capitalists now say the strike is "settled."

But is it?

This question is best answered by looking back not quite two years.

It was in September of 1896 when this town was in gala dress. Flags and bunting could be seen from many houses in quarters of the poor as well as of the rich. Wagons with a full load of humanity—workingmen, women and children singing songs, and waving flags, rattled through the streets and were mixed up between elegant carriages carrying choicest freight—gentlemen and ladies. It was in its way a denial by ocular proof of the class struggle. Here were all classes—poor and rich; high, middle and low; employers and employes; capitalists, small shop-keepers, and wage-earners—all mixed into one and joined in one common cause of joy. What was that cause?

The carriages, the wagons, the processions all converged on one common point:—the beautiful residence of ex-United States Senator Phyletus Sawyer. He celebrated on that day his 70th anniversary. He held open house. The people were that day rushing to wish him—"Uncle Phyletus"—joy.

"Uncle Phyletus" and his kit are now sending the militia upon those who visited him in '96.

This "Uncle Phyletus" is an old settler, who made his "original accumulation" by grabbing large tracts of woodland and then skinning immigrants whom he employed to fell the lumber. He and his are now interested in almost all the mills—lumber and otherwise—in the State. His family has become a wealthy one by the sweat of the brow of the class it is now shooting down, and of course by virtue of his "original accumulation" or theft. The veil that concealed the class struggle during the celegrations in 1896 is now rent. The celebrants now have an inkling of the nature of the beast whose birthday they were celebrating, and of the ramified beast of capitalism that they have to contend with.

The work of agitation carried on in the State by the Socialist Labor party, will complete the education that the bullets have started.

---

The ways of the capitalist reformer and the effect of class-unconscious politics are being simultaneously illustrated in Brooklyn.

There is a Judge Gaynor there who is a great reformer. He is several reforms in one. He is a single-taxer, a purist in politics, a municipal ownership man, etc., etc. This reformer does not, of course not, consider it out of the way to throw an anchor to windward, the windward being the labor movement. His nautical eye scanned the political weather, and he took his decision. He appointed as an officer in his court one John J. O'Connell, of a beer organization of labor. Thus much for the ways of the reformer; now for the ways of the class-unconscious lobar organization.

O'Connell's appointment caused half a dozen bees to start and flutter in the heads of as many other would-be court appointees in his organization. One of them is Tom Reardon. "If O'Connell can get a job, why not I," opined Reardon; and he started to lay his pipes. As a matter of course, in the process of his diggings and excavations, Reardon had to come across O'Connell's pipes, and O'Connell against his. Thereupon the inevitable explosion took place.

O'Connell, of course, has his place only because it is supposed that he can swing his organization in line with Reformer Gaynor. The moment any other member of his organization gets a job from some other reformer, O'Connell's weight would be impaired; he would not have in the eyes of the political purist Gaynor quite as much value; and the result would be that O'Connell's job would become shaky.

Thus the organization is now rent in twain;—as an illustration, not of the mischief of politics in unions, but of the mischief of capitalist corruption, all capitalist politics being of necessity corrupt.

## SIGNIFICANT EMBRACE.

**The Russian Beast and the American Capitalist, Friends.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—To-day there was performed a scene in the White House that is as full of significance as an egg is of meat.

Hitherto Russia has had in this country only a Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary. Now it sends an Embassador. That, in diplomatic etiquette, is something infinitely more important, and indicative of greater love and affection. This ambassador was received to-day by the President of the United States at the White House. Little speeches were exchanged. This is what the Russian ambassador said:

"My master hopes that nothing will disturb the friendship of years between your government and his, a friendship founded upon unquestionable sympathy."

The time when this public embrace is exchanged between the Russian Government and the Capitalist Government of America is certainly well chosen. That it does not reveal any thing new, as far as the tendency is concerned of the two embracers, every intelligent man knows; its peculiar significance is the light it throws upon those "refugees from Russia, who fled from tyranny to freedom," and who to-day are among the loudest whoopers-up of a war with which the Russian Government smypathizes as much as any American buccaneer.

A large number of Russians in America, Russians of all descriptions, Russians of the Barondess stripe who still have to do business in poverty, and Russians of the stripe of the editors of the capitalist Russian Jewish papers, find it profitable to lay claim to great indignation against the Tsar. The innocent take them seriously; the knowing are well aware that all such anti-Tsar indignation is pure "business," as much business as any acting by an actor on the stage. It takes, however, a public ceremony like the one here perfromed by McKinley and the Russian Ambassador, at this season of war, to open the eyes of the rank and file of the Russians; and it is to be hoped these will now see the full significance of the "patriotic" enthusiasm of these Russian refugees.

In Austria, at the recent election, Jewish capitalists were found acting hand in hand with the Anti-Semitic party. The love for a Jew by these Jewish capitalists had been taken for genuine; that Austrian campaign revealed the fact that the capitalist Jew's love for the Jewish race is genuine only in so far as there may be found enough members of his race foolish enough to allow him to live upon them, but that, just as soon as any member of his race, not only will not allow him to live upon them, but strives to overthrow the system by which he and his Gentile companions fleece the workers, Jew and Gentile alike,—from that moment on the capitalist Jew is found to drop "his love of race" and becomes as strong an anti-Semite as any other capitalist.

Just this experience is now being made here in the quarters of the Russian "refugees. Capitalist and anti-labor interests of the Russian Jewish capitalists assert themselves so strongly that they are found in the identical camp with the Russian Tsar, rejoicing with him over the very thing that he rejoices.

We see in America the best illustrations of the strength of material interests and the truth of the class-struggle. Irish capitalists go here hand in hand with the British Government against the Irish workingman; so, likewise, do we see Russian Jewish capitalists going hand in hand with the Russian Government in their endeavor to suck the blood of the working class in America, Jew and Gentile alike.

Let not the lesson be lost.

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Among the millionaires, who, we are told, shed their blood in Cuba last week, there was one Hamilton Fish.

The yellow and other journals should have had more sense than to go beyond that naked fact. But they did not. They gave a biographic sketch of this élite. From the sketch we cull this passage:

"Fish's prowess was displayed on several occasions while he was in this city in fist fights that he had with"——whom?

——"Coachmen, cooks and policemen" !!!

In other words, our elite was a rowdy and a bully.

---

For weeks our squadron, almost the whole of it, has been before Santiago, bombarding the Morro. Yet the Morro still stands. Are our gunners such bad marksmen? No. If the Morro still stands it is because of the impossibility of getting near enough to it to do it any harm without ourselves being sunk, and for that we can't be blamed.

The question that all these facts shove forward is this: Why then this waste of powder and shot?

Ah, there is the rub. Not a few of our naval officers before Santiago, one Folger among them, is a stockholder in powder and shot factories.

Is the question answered?

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The numerous calls that have come in for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these columns a few weeks ago, has determined the National Executive Committee to reprint it in pamphlet form. It can be had at the Labor News Company, 64 E. 4th street, this city. Single copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 30 cents; 100 copies, $2.50.

# S. T. & L. A.

## Report of the G. E. B. to the Third Annual Convention, Buffalo, July 4, 1898.

To the Delegates of the Third Annual Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of the U. S. & C.

Comrades:

The General Executive Board, elected at your last Convention, begs leave to submit to you a short synopsis of its doings during the term.

Since our last Convention, we have granted 4 charters for D. A.'s and 217 to L. A.'s, located in Gloversville, Johnstown, Amsterdam, Albany, Buffalo, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Cleveland, O.; St. Louis, Mo.; Olneyville, R. I.; Richmond, Va.; Louisville, Ky.; Chicago, Ill.; Worcester, Mass.; Detroit, Mich.; Scranton, Pa.; Bartonville, Ill.; West Newton, Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Paterson, N. J.; Westmoreland, Pa.; Buena Vista, Pa.; New Bedford, Mass.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Washington, D. C.; Holyoke, Mass., and Lynn, Mass.

An evidence and indication of the interest that our movement has awakened is the volume of correspondence that has flown into this office during the last year. By June 1 of this year, there came in 1,752 letters, exclusive of charter applications.

The approximate strength of our affiliations can be placed at a membership of 30,000.

Your General Executive Board has been forced to adopt strenuous measures in several cases, especially in connection with the attempt of the International Typographical Union's attack through the German Typographical Union No. 7 upon our Progressive Typographical Union No. 83. The document we issued on this subject is hereunto attached; it sets bare the capitalist and anti-labor principles that animate pure and simpledom, and sets forth fresh reasons for our existence and final triumph.

The label adopted by the General Executive Board under the decision of the last convention has not met in all quarters equal approval. While the Pressmen and Feeders' Union of New York requested a trade label at the last convention, and District Alliance No. 10, of Boston, Mass., proposed a uniform label without distinction of trade, which latter was adopted, the General Executive Board found upon introducing the same that the very body which had made the proposition was the first and only one to object to its use. This matter no doubt will claim your attention, and the correspondence between Dist. Alliance No. 10 and the General Executive Board will be presented to you. Finally, a referendum vote on the label was ordered and the General Executive Board's designed label sustained almost unanimously.

We can report that the following papers now show our label: "Sila," Buffalo, N. Y.; "Socialist Alliance," Chicago, Ill.; "Skan. Arbeteren," New York; "Pravada," New York. This matter should engage the convention's attention, and some decision arrived at laying down the principles upon which our label should be executed: Whether it should be uniform in design and some essentials in lettering, or not; and if not, to what extent autonomy may be granted to the several trades.

We decided, when the Weavers and Textile Workers of New Bedford, Mass., were forced by unbearable economic conditions, and the exploiting tactics of the capitalists to strike and uphold their man and womanhood, to agitate among said industry and attempt to educate them to a realization of the absurd tactics of "pure and simpledom." We succeeded beyond our fondest expectations and have to-day, the Spinners, Weavers and kindred trades organized in Trade or Mixed L. A's and a Dist. All. No. 3. This tremendous and momentous result was not achieved without a stubborn resistance by the impure "pure and simple" labor leaders, who, up to the time of our intervention had drawn the wool over the eyes of those unenlightened followers, buncoing them into the camp of the Republican or Democratic party, and selling them out continually to the capitalist. After much labor a nucleus was formed and from it then emanated those powers of education which resulted in creating a healthy opposition. The effect of this can best be seen in the wonderful increase in the Socialist Labor party vote which arose to 731 from formerly almost nothing. Sam. Gompers made his usual futile attempt to nullify our agitation, but he had to go.

As was the case in the typographical industry, the Shoeworkers' trade in the S. T. & L. A. was also made a mark of by the "pure and simple." Notwithstanding our Shoeworkers had not antagonized the "pure and simple," but continued to recognize their working cards; they in return for this expressed spirit of solidarity actually refused recognition to the S. T. & L. A. travelling card and did not permit good standing members to work in shops under their jurisdiction, and spread all sorts of slander against our organization. These impure leaders were challenged to a debate, tried long to escape it, but were finally forced to it. The stenographic report, published in THE PEOPLE shows clearly who presented the best side and the best organization. The Buffalo comrades, where this Convention now meets, have had special opportunities to judge of the two organizations. The pure and simple Boot and Shoeworkers' leaders in Buffalo were overthrown, and the organization joined the S. T. & L. A.

But the "pure and simple" misleaders of our class did not stop at these trades, they tried to annihilate the Machinists, represented by the Empire City Lodge, New York, and German Machinists' Union, Newark, N. J. The International Association of Machinists endeavored to have our members discharged from employment and tried by trick and devise to attain their cntemptible ends. These conspirators combined with the International Typographical Union and tried to have the S. T. & L. A. Machinists discharged by the "N. Y. World" and "Morning Journal."

They did not even stop there, but at the "N. Y. World" restaurant, where the members of German Waiters' Union No. 1, our L. A., had been employed for years, giving perfect satisfaction to every patron, they combined to drive them out and usurp the places for a combination of people consisting of expelled and suspended members of the afore-named union.

Some two years ago, Dist. All. No. 2, New York, attempted to organize the Cigarmakers. These people, unable to pay the high dues and assessments in vogue in the International Cigarmakers' Union, that went mainly to the officers, and because of their small earnings, still desirous of being union men, requested to be reorganized. It was believed at that time, that the International Cigarmakers' Union, having knowledge of this matter, would introduce reforms covering such cases, but no such action was taken, and hence, when in March of this year a number of Cigarmakers tired of being humbugged any longer, applied to be organized, Dist. All. No. 49 promptly did so. The wrath of the pure and simple can easily be imagined. While strikes in different shops at New York were instituted, these leaders so-called started the to them known to be false reports that the Alliance Cigarmakers had been organized to sell out the strikers and disrupt the organization.

Challenged to sustain these charges, they retreated covering these falsehoods by subterfuges and meaningless phrases. In not one instance has our L. A. interfered with the older unions, on the contrary, they have morally supported their every effort.

In September last year nominations for a member of the General Executive Board, in place of J. Kuhn, whose seat was declared vacant for non-attendance, was referred to the Dist. All. at New York, and B. Korn, of the German Waiters' Union No. 1, receiving the majority vote, was elected to fill the vacancy

The Paper Cigarette Makers' L. A. struck some 12 shops in September of last year against a reduction of wages and for the recognition of the union. By request of Dist. All. No. 2, the General Executive Board took charge, and after a severe struggle succeeded in gaining for the union the matter in dispute.

The resolution of the Waiters' Alliance Liberty, presented at the last convention, which desired a larger field for its calling, based upon the fact that they were no longer coffee house waiters, but able to work in restaurants, hotels, and etc., and which was referred to Dist. All. No. 1 for an amicable settlement, as this union and German Waiters' Union No. 1 was represented in said D. A., claimed the attention of the General Executive Board, an appeal was taken by the former against a report rendered by a special committee of the said D. A., which was to the effect that until Waiters Alliance Liberty could not prove conclusively that it had organized all coffee houses under its jurisdiction it should not be permitted to infringe on such places under the jurisdiction of the German Waiters' Union No. 1. A special committee of the General Executive Board heard the appeal and decided not to sustain the same on the grounds presented by Dist. All. No. 1.

The manufacture of Leopold Miller & Son, all tobacco cigarettes, called the "Le Roy," has been declared unfair, as the firm refuses to recognize the Progressive Rolled Cigarette Makers' L. A. and an embargo placed thereon endorsed.

We are fully aware that the struggle we are engaged in is a trying one, success to be attained only by and through solidity of action and co-operation. That it requires a continuity of agitation to educate the masses to that understanding of these social conditions as to ripen them for admission to the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

We are economically but in the primary or developing state. An organization such as ours has a herculean task to perform, for it must combat those in the prior organized state who, having for a half century trod the path of false ideas, false issues and false teachings, arise against us fearful lest we succeed and thereby spoil their nefarious practices.

Ignorance most sublime gives to narrow-minded and scheming leaders that power which they use in order to mislead, sell out and bunco their followers.

Let us persevere, more determined than ever, to struggle for supremacy. Let us cement the ties of our economic industrial organizations, and then as a combined, irrepressible force, sustain the Socialist Labor party on the political field.

The seed that was sown three years ago has sprouted. It has stood the test, it lives and thrives to-day. Like the avalanche which from its lofty height loosens, and, going earthward, gathers strength and force in its flight, losing particles here and there to be sure, but

(Continued on Page 4.)

## ON THE RUN.

**Capitalist Lackey Pat Dolan, Routed by a Strong New Trade Unionist.**

Cecil, Pa., June 28.—Last Sunday was an interesting day among the miners in this vicinity; that happened that, more than arguments, will cause the scales to drop from the eyes of the deluded rank and file among them, and with that the power of their leader skates will sink. This is Pat Dolan's home, the miners' chief fakir in this vicinity. Comrade Root, of Pittsburg, spoke here three weeks ago, and on that occasion Dolan had a bitter run in with him. Dolan has hitherto traveled mainly through his prestige and ability as a rough and tumble fighter. He tried that on Comrade Root in an amended way: he tried bluff, and challenged the Socialists and Alliance men. Root promptly accepted, and named Comrade Hickey as chief debater. The debate was to be Sunday.

Dolan showed up with a lot of toughs. The meeting was in an orchard; in the open air, of course. The moment Comrade Hickey was introduced to him, Dolan tried to bulldoze him. Things looked squally for a time; Dolan started in to bring about a row; his prestige required it, and his toughs had to be kept in countenance: there was no other way to do that; he was feeling his way. But he was cowed, though, in this way:

The chairman was a wild and woolly Westerner. He went up to Dolan, and, winking significantly at him, informed him that "we Socialists are quiet people, as a rule; but, if there was going to be fighting, well—it was a dog-gonned-mean game two could not play at." As he said this he had his hand on a stout shillalah, and arm, hand and shillalah certainly looked like biz. It was understood among the comrades, just as soon as things began to look bad that the instant Dolan struck Comrade Hickey he was to be struck down himself, and if any of his friends took his part, then the rest of the Comrades would close in and stretch the toughs alongside of Dolan. Dolan scented danger. He knew of our Western Comrade's readiness and expertness in such affairs. After making a lame apology to the crowd he—the quondam hero—retired, whipped, amidst the jeers of his former worshippers. Comrade Hickey was then introduced and cheered to the echo all through his long exposure of the situation of the labor movement. The result was the organization of a miners' alliance.

We got them on the run!

## Plasterers, Attention!

**Read, Organize, Educate and Drill for Liberty.**

Fellow Workingmen and Friends:

The aims and object of modern Socialism, the only political and industrial policy for the betterment of the condition of the working class, are very often misrepresented by the daily press and misunderstood by the workingmen themselves. In view of this fact, some of the individual members of the plasterers' organizations of Greater New York and vicinity, have determined to draw your attention to the cause of the present condition of the working class, and the remedies thereof. Knowing this, we send a call to all the members of the plasterers' organizations of New York City and vicinity, who are Socialists or members of the S L. P., or who are already in sympathy with it, requesting them to meet at 64 East 4th street, on Saturday, July 9th, 1898, at 8 p. m. sharp, to organize a local of Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance for educational purposes, for the benefit of all trades organizations in general, as there is considerable trouble at present among the various organizations in the building trade.

All members of the pure and simple organizations are also respectfully invited to attend. The speakers will lecture on the new and progressive organizations, and on the old and retrogressive pure and simplers.

Since they alone know just how to advance for the betterment of the condition of all classes, the Socialists, therefore, in all organizations, skilled and unskilled, should organize locals to advance the condition of their organizations, as we know the political scab is a thousand-fold worse than the economic scab, for they are in their nature destructive.

JOHN LAFFEY, 225 E. 25th st.

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Whatever has become of the American Railway Union? Can any one tell?

In our viciousness we said that it was disbanded when the "Social Democracy of America and Patagonia" was started last year. But that was only viciousness on our part. We were answered that it never was disbanded, but that it was absorbed body and soul into a better, higher, stronger body—the Social Democracy of America, etc.

But now this better, higher, stronger body kicked itself to pieces. Did it kick to pieces its absorbees also?

Who can tell?

---

Wonder whether the oddity of the situation will occur to our "patriots"?

Here we are in war paint to end the cruelties committed by Spain, and in doing so we squeeze the hand of whom? Of John Bull, who, the press dispatches tell us, is maltreating the East Indian population in such manner that uprisings are constantly expected.

## WHY NOT?

### Unnecessary Qualms With Regard to the Labor Commission.

**McKinley and His Political Cabinet Need not Worry Whether he Appoints Only "Labor Men" or "Labor" and "Capital" Men on the New Labor Commission—No Appointees can be Strained Through the Loins of his Hands that will Give Any Trouble to the God Capital.**

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Seldom has there been such a patriotic desire to serve the United States government as in the case of the Labor Commission authorized by a recent act of Congress and whereby jobs are to be provided for broken down labor fakirs. The mail at the White House is simply swamped with applications, and every Representative and Senator has on an average six constituents who are pushing hard for one of the places. There will be nineteen men on the Commission, five to be appointed by the Vice-President, five by the Speaker of the House, and nine by the President. Of course, the prime motive of most of the persons who desire a place on this board is altruistic, but in addition there are incidental inducements, like a $3,600 salary and expenses.

What the commission is to do more than draw this salary, nobody seems to have clearly in mind. It was at first supposed that the five members appointed from each house of Congress would serve without pay, but in order to make the positions desirable for persons now in Senate and House a clause was introduced to the effect that members of either chamber might be appointed whose term of office was about to expire, their new salaries as Commissioners to begin with the ending of their congressional stipends. This little provision has had a wonderful effect in stimulating an interest in labor problems on the part of Senators and Representatives whose chances of re-election are not the best. Vice-President Hobart and Speaker Reed will have some difficulty in making selections until after all the congressional conventions have been held.

Some difficulty has arisen also over the division of places among the "nine other persons" selected in addition to the congressional quota. A rumor gained currency that the President intended to appoint five men representing capital and four representing labor. It proved very disquieting. This was to be a labor commission primarily, and if it should degenerate into a debating society between champions of plutocracy and the friends of labor, its usefulness would be ended. Efforts are being made to show the President that it would be better to give most if not all of the nine places to recognized champions of the labor cause.

Some fear is entertained that McKinley may hesitate to give "Capital" the majority on the committee; but these timorous souls need not tremble. There is not going to be any debate, exciting or otherwise, on labor and plutocracy in the commission. The labor appointees will all be of the sort that has so well served the capitalist class, and has been so poorly paid that now in their declining age they consider a $3,000 job an actual paradise. These gentlemen have so long been preaching the brotherhood of Capital and Labor, that they got their lessons by heart, and will not trouble the Commission any, and even if they did, is not the trusty Congress there, packed full to the brim with nothing but capitalists themselves or their lackeys? And are not there pigeonholes enough in the Committee rooms of the House and Senate to afford ample and spacious burial places for any and all the recommendations that the Commission may make, and that may not suit Brother Capital?

It is perfectly safe to predict that the transactions of the Commission will be infinitely more harmonious than the Congress sessions on gold and silver, protection or free trade. At these sessions the capitalist jackals have nothing to fear except one another, and can divide and scratch out one another's eyes; but on the Commission, should by accident any "un-American" labor man get on, the capitalists plus their "American" lap-dogs, will be held so united that the other fellow won't have a chance to do anything.

In the meantime there is real excitement and fear in the camp of the labor fakir applicants for places on the Commission. Each is saying that all the others are no good.

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**A Call.**

The Sections of the S. L. P., located within the territory of Greater New York, are hereby called upon to make nominations for two members of the National Executive Committee, in place of Comrades Thomas A. Hickey and Charles G. Teche, who have resigned, the former because he is constantly on the road; the latter because he is going to Europe for several months. Organizers of Sections should submit this matter to their respective Sections at the next regular meeting and report the nominations made to the undersigned not later than Saturday, July 16, 1898, after which day the nominations will be submitted to a vote of the foregoing Sections.

By order of the National Executive Committee, S L. P.

HENRY KUHN, Secy.

# THE PEOPLE.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY


**SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1888 (Presidential) | 2,068 |
| In 1890 | 13,331 |
| In 1892 (Presidential) | 21,157 |
| In 1894 | 33,133 |
| In 1896 (Presidential) | 36,564 |
| **In 1897** | **55,673** |

**This social system of to-day, kept in constant ferment to defend itself against the disorders that rise out of its own lap, is compelled perpetually to strengthen force against force: in this century of unlimited competition and over-production, there is also competition among armies and an over-production of militarism; industry itself being a battle, war becomes the leading, the most exciting, the most feverish of all industries.**

**Jean Jaures.**

## S. T. & L. A. CONVENTION—SALUTATORY.

To-morrow there will meet in Buffalo, this State, the Third Annual Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found two articles—one on the Pittsburg, Pa., old style Labor Leaders, and one, entitled "Fiction and Facts," on the origin of the A. F. of L.—; these two articles in a manner condense the sense of the numerous ones that have appeared in these columns during the last twelve months on that subject; they sum up the reason for the birth, growth and future effectiveness of the S. T. & L. A.

Thitherto the "Labor Movement" in America was a parody: capitalist interests blew the breath of life into it; ignorance, deliberately perpetuated, kept the rank and file with scales before its eyes; cowardice gave it a chance;—and, from soil thus manured, there shot up and blossomed two poisonous flowers: the Capitalist Class and the Labor Fakir.

Drawing their life sustenance from the rank and file of the Working Class, the parasite capitalist and his lackey dug their own graves. The Socialist Labor party eight years ago raised the banner of just rebellion in this State and county on the political field against the capitalist in political power, and three years ago the S. T. & L. A. raised the banner of just rebellion on the economic field against the capitalist's economic lackey—the Labor Fakir.

The work done in this short space of time cannot be overestimated. Where the former failures had brought on dismay and hopelessness and disorder, energy, and hopefulness and order are now shooting up all around. While on the political field the S. L. P. is sweeping the tracks clean of fraud, ignorance and humbug, on the economic field the S. T. & L. A. is sweeping the tracks clean of the identical rubbish. The two working together are a promise of Order and Progress in the Labor Movement.

Animated by a principle whose high aims gather vigor from their solid material foundation, and whose material foundation gathers swing from its high aims, the deliberations of the convention of the S. T. & L. A. in Buffalo may be confidently expected to record an advance in the land on the breastworks of Capitalism, and to mark out improved methods for further progress.

The Socialist Labor party of the land, speaking for the politically organized proletariat of America, and its still more numerous adherents, greets the Buffalo convention of its economic allies—the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance men.

## SOCIETY IS NOT POULTRY.

Those whose contemplative turn of mind causes them to observe closely the performances of the "Reformers," cannot fail to come to the conclusion that these gentlemen have of society a very poor opinion, an opinion, however, that is as silly as it is degrading.

Farmers with poultry yards resort to a certain devise in order to make their hens lay. They place a glass egg, a "nest-egg" under their hens. The purpose of the glass egg is to encourage the hen to do business. Indeed, it has that effect. The brainless hen paws the glass egg, starts clucking, swells out—and lays a genuine egg. We shall not here go into an inquiry of what exactly the physical, chemical or psychic process is by which glass eggs are enabled to wheedle genuine eggs out of hens; it is enough here to record the fact that there is some such process, and to judge by the effect, that it is a successful one.

Now, then, the "Reformers" look upon Society just as these farmers look upon hens, and they treat Society in the same way,—but Society refuses to act like a silly hen.

The "Reformers" want something new—a reform, a revolution. How is that to be brought about by them? Do they start in to educate Society and thereby screw up her physical, mental and moral power to the sticking point, the revolution point? Not at all. They look upon Society as poultry. "Hens can be induced to lay eggs by having a glass egg laid under them," argue they, "why cannot Society be wheedled into laying a genuine Revolution by tucking a bogus Revolution-egg under her?" And they proceed accordingly. Thus speeches full of wind; papers and journals, and articles full of bombast; high sounding praises of nincompoops as though they were portents of sense, knowledge and bravery; organizations, parties, "movements" under blown and pretentious names;—these and many more such glass eggs are being turned out wholesale and retail, and are tucked under Society. Yet she budges not; and our "Reformers" stand aghast, and surprised, and denounce Society as stupid, as ungrateful, as degenerate. . . . .

The stupids, the degenerates are the "Reformers." Society is not poultry. The REVOLUTION cannot be wheedled out of her by glass eggs.

## OBVERSE AND REVERSE.

Carl Arnold, 1567 Firt avenue, Democrat.
Arthur Kahan, 355 E. 72d street, Democrat.

The above are two lines taken and reproduced from the official printed list of the primary enrollments held by the old parties a few weeks ago. In and of themselves the two lines, with their names and addresses, mean nothing, convey no thought, no particular information. There are thousands of other such names right along of them. And yet the two names with the information attached to them "Democrat" are little gems worth close inspection. To understand and properly appreciate them, to draw the lesson they convey—and that lesson is no slight one—one must look "behind the returns," ascertain the individuality of these two names.

Arnold and Kahan are members of the Socialist Labor party (they are now, of course, under charges and will be expelled, and, referendum or no referendum, will not henceforth be allowed to appear in the party organization); nevertheless, technically they are still members. Their attitude in the movement's camp becomes of interest now that their real party affiliations are uncovered. Both were violent adversaries of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance despite the majorities in its favor: "it was sure to injure the S. L. P.," was their contention, and they constantly tried for new referendums on the subject; both were the avowed defenders of every crook whom the party disciplined: "such 'tyranny' would kill the party," claimed they; both were active in opposing every measure that the party's experience taught it was necessary to preserve it from disorder: "such 'schemes' are the concoctions of the 'bosses' and the 'clique' that want to run the party," was the burden of their song; both were indignant at the "dictatorial policy of THE PEOPLE in not allowing 'members of a different opinion' to express their views"; both strove to counteract the "harmful party policy against the labor fakirs"; etc., etc. In short, their whole activity was directed in denunciation of everything that was to the party's interest, and that the majority decreed, and they carried on their campaign under the flag of "democracy," and under the motto of "liberty."

Taking the two facts together—their hitherto secret affiliation with the Democratic party of capital and their uniform opposition to the party's interests—, one can not fail to discover the obverse and reverse of the same medal—lackeys of the capitalist party, sent into and kept in our camp to do the dirty work of Capital, keep us in disturbance, hamper and seek to undo the party's work; men who for their own private gains were ready to sacrifice the weal of their class.

The new primary law was intended to accomplish one thing; it has accomplished another. The Mugwump and silk-stocking element wanted by it to turn down Platt and failed; but the bill, by its provision of publishing the names of enrolled members, a provision that the crooks in the party were evidently ignorant of, comes to the party's aid, helping it to discover the spies in its ranks, and thereby placing it on its guard.

Arnold and Kahan—Democrats—have not lived in vain.

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The supplementary elections, or second balloting in Germany, gives the German Socialist Labor party 24 more seats, making a total of 57—an increase of 13. Large as is this increase, it conveys but slight idea of the real popular spread of the movement whose voting strength now is considerably over 2,000,000.

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Under the inspiration of the Debs Democracy coterie in Haverhill an invitation has been extended by the "labor headquarters" to Senator B. O. Tillman to speak in that city on Labor Day.

And who is this Tillman?

The man who disfranchised the working class of South Carolina, and who drives his South Carolina wage slaves with a whip of scorpions.

It is fit.

Yet Haverhill will not, despite the conspiracy against its wage slaves, be left to fall into the Tillmanite trap. The S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. will be on hand and on deck—giving battle there, as everywhere else.

## POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The "Army and Navy Journal" publishes a letter from an officer in Tampa that contains this passage:

"Generally what is being taught now is how not to do it—an important object lesson for those who have taken seats on the merry-go-round and a chance for a broad smile and sarcastic comments by the numerous foreign lookers-on present here as attachés. Confusion reigns supreme, and there are those who imagine that it is concealed when its head is hidden in the sand; but you cannot fool the American volunteer."

What would become of us if Spain were not the declining weakling that she is!

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The Denver, Colo., "Industrial Advocate" flies this device at its forward masthead:

"Home Industry Patronage
"Gives
"Union Members Employment."

In the light of experience, the device should rather read:

"Home Industry Patronage starts local sentiments into a principle of unionism, thereby incites or at least foments an animosity between 'home workers' and 'outsiders'; each set of 'home workers' seeking to exclude the 'outsiders' from its own market, brings about a division between the workers. Thus 'Home Industry Patronage' accomplishes, at least promotes, that state of things that is indispensable to capitalist supremacy—the division of the ranks of the proletariat."

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The Chicago, Ill., "Commons," a sentimental reform paper, prints the following with evident delight:

"The most interesting feature of the Third Annual Report of the Cincinnati Settlement is the menu for a family of six which won the prize in a competition offered by the Woman's Friendly Circle, of that settlement. It is significant in many ways, and may be submitted here without comment:

| | |
|---|---|
| "Veal cutlets fried in egg and cracker crumbs | $ .11 |
| "Potatoes, mashed | .03 |
| "Bread and butter | .05 |
| "Tomatoes | .05 |
| "Milk | .01 |
| "Coffee | .05 |
| "Rhubarb pie | .05 |
| "Carnations | .04 |
| | $ .40 |

The "Commons" does not see in this its real purpose and purport: the Chineseward direction into which charitable organizations are steering our people. Yet that is the only thing the above list, closing with: "Carnations, 4 cents," denotes; and instead of being reproduced with pleasure should be referred to with horror.

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He who reads the below from the Philipsburg "Bituminous Record," and believes it, must have a memory infinitely shorter than that of the proverbial chicken:

"See here, our Republican friends—those who are offish at Quay because of his bossism, would the Senator been any less a boss if he had turned one of the Stones down and up the other Stone? If you want to escape bossism there's only one thing you can do, and that is vote for the Democratic candidate for Governor and the Democratic candidates for the Legislature and you'll see the probe run deep into rascality and corruption that has prevailed at Harrisburg for years. The charges made by Wanamaker and Swallow will be investigated, and there will be no white-washing reports returned."

Was not Pattison a Democrat? Was it not under his Governorship of Pennsylvania that Colonel Streator entered Homestead with fixed bayonets and reduced the strike of the iron and steel workers? Was it not under that very term that corruption took a new color in the State and wages went down apace?

Truly he who would redress Republican wrong by a dose of Democracy must be a sort of political homœopathist run mad.

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The Duluth, Minn., "Labor World" is a humorist without knowing it. In one and the same issue it produces these two sets of opinion:

"Minnesota's colonels are getting to be brigadiers as fast as the troops are assembled in brigades. It is the climate."

And then this:

"Wm. R. Hearst, proprietor of the New York Journal and San Francisco Examiner, has turned over to the government his splendid yacht, the "Buccaneer," fully armed, manned and equipped—all at his own cost—and promises to defray all the expenses, for men, provisions, ammunition, coaling, etc., during the conduct of the war. He did more: he offered his own services, in any capacity whatever to which he might be assigned by the navy department. All this is a display of patriotism to be admired, and is in happy contrast to the rest of our millionaires."

Is it at all strange that "colonels should become brigadiers" with improper rapidity in a country where a labor paper can play the gudgeon by being caught by the bait with which a capitalist labor skinner and news-boys' exploiter baits his hook?

"Climate" is not always made up of atmosphere; it is frequently made up of men. If the men are "Labor Worlders" the climate will breed blindness.

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There seems to be in San Francisco, Cal., a certain Father Peter C. Yorke, who seems to be hired to pull the wool over the eyes of the unguarded. Commenting upon a lecture delivered by him, the "New Charter" of that city quotes him as having said as follows:

"Childhood became sacred when Christ was born a child. No matter how frail and sickly the little life may be, it is sacred for His sake. That is why the barbarous slaughter of innocents does not exist in Christian countries any longer;"

And then gives him this merited lie:

"When we consider that not less than one-third of all children born throughout Christendom die before they are five years of age, and when we know how preventible it all is by the fact that the proportion of the children of workers who die, is from ten to fifteen times greater than those of the upper classes, we would like to know how much short of a 'slaughter of innocent' we have today."

The pay-masters of Father Yorke had better discharge him; he is too dull a falsifier of facts.

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Let no one say there is no progress in the country, and least of all let him not underrate the influence of the bold, aggressive, uncompromising posture of the Socialist Labor party; nor let him say S. L. P. policy is false. Here is an illustration:

Seven years ago Edward Bellamy started a paper. He called it the "New Nation." The word "Socialism" was as rare in its columns as teeth in a hen's head. If the word occurred at all, it was usually in disparagement, as something European, un-American. "Socialism," it was then thought, would keep readers away. The paper died.

Seven years later, another paper is started by the same name—"New Nation," and by people who held as Bellamy had done. And yet what do we see? No more popular word occurs in its columns than just "Socialism;" while the old "New Nation" avoided the word as sin, the new "New Nation" hugs it as virtue.

True enough, the Socialism of this "New Nation" is a curiosity; and true enough, it will not live any longer than its predecessor did; nevertheless, it is a standing homage to the S. L. P.'s position when it denied the old "New Nation's" contention that "Socialism" was an utterly un-American word, so utterly repulsive here that it would never be accepted; it is a standing homage to the S. L. P. science that maintained toward the old "New Nation" that, to want a thing and run away from its historic name was to run away from the thing itself.

When this second "New Nation" shall have died, a third "New Nation" may arise, and it will render full homage to our present contention, that to want a thing and accept its historic name but run away from the methods dictated by the reason of the thing, is folly. The third or coming "New Nation" will be an S. L. P. paper.

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A Chicago corespondent of the "New Yorker Volks-Zeitung", a daily Socialist paper of this city, makes this caustic condensation of the recent Debs convention:

"From the 7th to the 11th of this month the Social Democracy held here its first annual convention, which, at the same time furnished cause for its first split. Eugene Debs himself seems to have discovered a fly in the ointment of his colonization plans. He labored strongly for political action, but was voted down; whereupon, together with some of his faithful ones, he forthwith organized a new party—the Social Democratic party of America. If Debs and his own go on this way, turning out every year a new party, what will become of us?

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Those benighted workingmen, who are hollering for the war in the belief that the war is intended to promote freedom somewhere, and who glory in the prospective alliance with England, may form some idea of the sort of freedom that may be expected from that alliance by perusing the following passage from the London, Eng., "Labour Leader":

"BRITISH FREEDOM AT NEWMILNS".

"It will be remembered that whilst the engineers' lockout was proceeding a similar event, on a smaller scale, was going on among the lace weavers at Newmilns. At the end of six months the Board of Trade intervened, and a settlement was reached. The following notice and sequel explain themselves:

"'To our employés who are presently members of the Newmilns Textile Workers' Union.—You are aware that we have completed our six months' agreement with the Board of Trade, and as we cannot again allow any third parties to interfere with us in our business in any form, we have decided that each employé who is a member of the above union must leave our employment to-day as he finishes his shift, but in the event of anyone being prepared to sever his connection therewith we shall be pleased to receive his individual application with a view to reinstatement as non-union men. (Signed) A. & J. Muir, Caledonian Lace Works, Newmilns.'

"Since the notice was posted only those of the employés have been reinstated who have signed the following agreement:

"'I hereby acknowledge having been a member of the Newmilns Textile Workers' Union, but now declare truthfully that I am so no longer, and shall not again form any such connection as long as I remain in your employ.'

"There was a time when the workers of Newmilns were Liberals and Tories, like their employers. The lockout taught them a lesson. They found then that there are no politics in business. If they will keep the lesson well in mind they may soon make the masters rue their mad action. The ballot box can win where the strike failed. Let it be unsparingly used. Newmilns may by this action of the masters become the New Lanark of the new movement."

Everywhere the same song.

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**The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.**

## THE BOY STATESMAN.

**Or How Eugene V. Debs Became Great.**
[Vol. III, in Wan Johnn'ecaker's Sunday School Library.]

"Margaret Haile," said Sylvester Kelliher, looking up from his list, "has she any other name?

"Yes," said Gordon, "she has six other names."

"Ah," said Silly, returning to his work with satisfaction," that makes her seven delegates."

The colonization wing looked on with awe and envy. They could form sections almost as rapidly as they could form parties, but to divide one person into seven sections, and give each section a delegate, was beyond them. They knew, however, what they were after, and by the looks of the financial report they got it.

The Social Democracy had convened in order to see if there were any orphan tactics, or fatherless resolutions which could be adopted, but so far the time had been taken up in trying to find out of what they were members, but without success. Debs was suspected of knowing, but Cyrus Willard insisted that it was not well for people in parties to know why they were there; therefore, it was resolved that the Social Democracy was a political party which did not vote; a colonization party which did not colonize; the one thing that must be done was—pay dues because it was necessary to show some deficit at the end of the year.

Debs claimed that the Social Democracy was not a political party. That would be narrow, they would, however, vote. There was Carey.

"Carey," grunted Winchewsky, "he has been naturalized. He is not a Socialist. No American citizen can be a Socialist."

"But he has been expelled from the Socialist Labor party, and that makes him one," said Hinton.

The regular work of the convention then began, and Jessie Cox having adjusted his pinafore and shaken his curls spoke as follows:

"It was fitting," he said, "that some action be taken. The financial report showed that everything else had been taken, but where was it? Thousands of soldier laddies were advancing with martial strides towards a pension. Thousands looked with anxious eyes to civil service preference, yet in the midst of all that the great Social Democracy was idle. The soldiers in the army were Socialists and did not know it. (Silence.) That is the best kind of a Socialist. (Renewed Silence.) That is the kind of a Socialist he was himself. (Loud and tumultuous silence.) True, a member of the Socialist Labor party had bitterly said that a man who was a Socialist and didn't know it would find his co-operative commonwealth ready furnished for him at Bloomingdale. (Groans.) What did he care? Did not a Socialist Labor party man threaten to catch Debs and bottle him in alcohol, because Social Democrats would soon be rarer specimens than dodos, single-taxers, pachydermata and Bryan Democrats?"

Here Margaret Haile shed a tear, but Debs dodged it, and Cyrus Willard ruled him out of order. The convention instantly broke up in disorder, and the followers of Debs went to the Revere House where they spent their time and other men's money in launching new parties. The exciting scenes of the day and night had worn the great leader's spirit down to such a fine edge that he could shave himself with it, but still he hung on.

There was enacted in his little room at the Revere House a tragedy which will never be forgotten by those who saw it, or forgiven by men of sense. Debs lay in bed, when one of the strong-armed, powerful-chested, athletic-framed delegates, named Carey, of Haverhill, approached him from behind, and before he could prevent it, pinion his arms in a grasp of iron. Debs shouted and squirmed, but there was no escape. Margaret Haile sided up to him like a shy colt, and while he lay there helpless, kissed him.

The noise of the osculation reverberated through the streets of Chicago, and the citizens shook their heads in sorrow. Where would the encroachments of the pork-killing houses end? Poor mistaken mortals, it was not a razor-back but a human being who was in pain. Before the inventor of the American movement could recover his face was enveloped in Winchewsky's whiskers. They smothered him like a wet blanket and left him hepless, while Gordon, Barondess, Miller, Isidor Philip and the rest got in their nefarious work.

Then Jessie Cox came to the bedside. "O, Gene, Gene," he blubbered, "to think, to think that the Social Democracy has now two wings instead of flying with one like a clipped hen. Gene," he wailed, and threw himself on the bed in the excess of his grief. A shout of horror came from the onlookers. They raised the sorrowing Jessie, and pulled down the bed clothes. Debs has been flattened out like a checkerberry wafer. He was broken but still serviceable, and from the sections that he left they filled seven baskets.

"Now," said Carey, simpering and sticking his index finger in his mouth, "I wish some one would kiss me."

The delegates looked around for the shortest way out, and Ludon suggested that it was time to go home.

"But I want to be kissed and will be," Carey insisted, locking the door, and putting the key in his pocket. Barondess and his partner in the collection business took him by the nape of the neck and emptied him out the window. "It looks," said they with a grim smile, "as tho' we were the power behind the THROWN."

The badly shaken up and much surprised Carey sat on the sidewalk and wailed and would no doubt have formed a new party on the spot, had not a member of the sanitary department picked him up on a shovel and deposited him in the garbage wagon.

The other delegates now parted with their great leader. They told him that they hoped he would be spared for a long time to lead the Socialist forces, and for that reason he must take care of himself. The last words made Debs tremble, because it looked as tho' the time was coming when he would have to take care of himself.

F. G. R. Gordon sat himself down on the wayside and wept. The tears fell like rain, for Gordon had not stood from under. As he sat there a lump rose in his throat and he swallowed it, but it did not make a square meal. "I shall wait," he said ardently, "for the coming of a grander and nobler party than either the S. D. or the S. L. P. and send it quickly, o Lord, send it at once, for a man must live, and one of the parties I am not on to, and the other party is on to me."

F. McDONALD.

Dedham, Mass.

## UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan (looking furious)—I am an American, I am.

Uncle Sam — Something very bad must be biting you; but why do you growl at me.

B. J.—Because you are a Socialist, and you Socialists try to tyrannize us.

U. S.—In what way?

B. J.—You want to compel us union men to vote the way you think.

U. S.—If I understand you correctly, you mean that it is tyranny if the Socialist members of a union demand that all the members of that union vote the S. L. P. ticket, and no other.

B. J.—That's what I mean, and I call it an unbearable tyranny.

U. S.—When the other day you voted to expel a man from our union because he was working for lower wages than our scale, did you thereby exercise tyranny on him?

B. J. (emphatically)—No!

U. S.—If not, why not?

B. J.—Because the maintenance of the union scale is necessary to our existence.

U. S.—And when the very next day you voted along with me and the other Socialist members of the union to expel a member who worked longer hours than our scale, did you then act as a tyrant?

B. J.—No, sir.

U. S.—If not, why not?

B. J.—For the same reason. It is to the interest of all that the hours be reduced.

U. S.—Accordingly, from what you say it appears that tyranny does not consist in the simple act of coercing a man to do a certain thing.

B. J.—W—e—l—l——

U. S.—You helped coerce a man to obey the union scale——

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And that was no tyranny?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—For the evident reason that if we allowed him freedom in that he would sink us into deeper slavery.

U. S.—Just so. The compulsion you put on others is justified or not according as it is for the good of all. You are ready to compel others to abide by the union scale because if they don't we all go down into deeper slavery. You do that because you are clear on what lower wages and longer hours mean. Now, we Socialist unionists, are equally clear on what capitalist politics mean. We know that to vote for them means to put into their hands the guns with which to shoot us down, and the gatling guns on paper with which to enjoin us. We know therefore that to vote for a capitalist ticket is to vote for our degradation. Do you understand?

B. J.—I think I do.

U. S.—Therefore it is no tyranny to compel a union man not to vote the capitalist tickets. And of all men, the ones who are least justified in calling that tyranny, are pure and simplers like yourself, who are quick to denounce as a scab whoever disobeys union laws, and to hound them to death, despite the fact that you are the ones who breed the scab through your persistent efforts in upholding the capitalist system. Think this carefully over.

## FREEDOM.

Men whose boast it is that ye
Come of fathers brave and free,
If there breathe on earth a slave
Are ye truly free and brave?
If ye do not feel the chain
When it works a brother's pain
Are ye not base slaves indeed,
Slaves unworthy to be freed?

Women who shall one day bear
Sons to breathe New England air,
If ye hear without a blush
Deeds to make the roused blood rush
Like red lava through your veins
For your sisters now in chains
Answer: Are ye fit to be
Mothers of the brave and free?

Is true freedom but to break
Fetters for your own dear sake,
And with leathern hearts forget
That we owe mankind a debt?
No! true freedom is to share
All the chains our brothers wear,
And, with heart and hand, to be
Earnest to make others free!

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.

—James Russell Lowell.

**Wheelmen, Attention!**

A general meeting of the Socialist Cycle Club will take place Saturday evening, July 2nd. Important business. All members should be present.

# PITTSBURG LABOR FAKIRS.

### Biographic Sketches of Deep Interest to the Labor Movement.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 27.—Our comrades in New York and elsewhere can hardly understand what a long and hard struggle we have gone through to break the ice in this stronghold of conservatism and old fashioned English trade union fakirdom. This city is, and has been for many years the national headquarters of some twelve or fifteen pure and simple unions; therefore, the always favorite stamping ground of the FAKIR. Here he has been much in evidence, and has blossomed like the rose, and has spread himself as the green bay tree in all the luxuriance of his jackassitiveness, until he finally loafed into a political job. Now, however, we have advanced so far in the movement that the fakirs regard us with a most wholesome hatred. Many of the rank and file are on the fence coming our way; and as to the capitalists—the Carnegies, the Westinghouses, the Jones and Laughlins, and many others—we could not ask for any better allies for our cause. The capitialistic press of this city, than which no more densely stupid, corrupt and servile ever existed, even this press is beginning to pay us decent attention, and this year has given us some first rate advertising. Now as to the fakirs.

First in point of pre-eminence we have

GARLAND,

the only M. M. Garland, until lately the President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. I have known Garland well for many years, and ever since he was elected to the presidency. He has been a constant political job hunter. Garland is neither educated nor naturally smart, but he has a smart and ambitious wife, who has wit enough to belabor his thick skull, and keep his nose pointed in the right direction. I have heard it frequently said that she writes his speeches for him, but this I cannot verify, although I believe there is something in it. When the McKinley administration came in, Garland applied for the job Powderly now has. Quay, Penrose and Elkins waited upon McKinley and urged Garland's appointment. Mark Hanna's man Friday told them that the job was promised to Archbishop Ireland. McKinley said that he was under obligations to Ireland and that he (Ireland) had the naming of the appointee, therefore, that the job was gone and Powderly got it.

They gave that job up; but Quay assured Garland that they would get him another job just as good, and they finally secured for Garland the Collectorship of this port at a salary of $5,000 per year and perquisites. When Garland filed his application, it was found to be the strongest that was ever filed in Washington, being endorsed by the capitalists of no less than twenty States. Being in this respect so strong that Mc. Kinley could not refuse the appointment, even had he so desired; the iron and steel manufacturers expressed themselves as being sorry to part with Mr. Garland and the little remnants of the association still remaining scraped up a few dollars and bought him some silver ware as a present.

Garland's services to the iron and steel workers is represented by zero. He has lived of them for seven years as an object of charity, and while drawing a salary of $1,800 and expenses per year for the pretense of travelling around to attend to the business of the workmen, he really was hunting a political job and made the workers pay him for doing it. Have Gompers pass the championship belt this way, please.

Then we have

WARNER,

District Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers. Pat Dolan is District President. Pat would be a pretty good man if he was in decent company, but as long as he is in the company of the Ratchfords, the Warners, the Garlands, the Carricks, et al., of course there is no hope for Pat.

I have Warner's history from his boyhood up to date. As a boy he was one of the precocious kind, always a little ahead of his classes and always was, and is, sly and foxy as they make them. But Warner's history shows that he was like a sky-rocket: had just so much powder and could fly just so high and no higher; he is up now just about to his limit, and is now on the toboggan slide along with all his kind. Warner is Secretary-Treasurer, that is, he receives all monies, keeps his own books, spends it when and where he pleases, pads his expense account as much as he chooses, acknowledges such receipts as he likes, makes an annual report to a dummy Auditing Committee, packs the Executive Board, ties hard knots in Dolan's ears, and is altogether a "hell of a fellow" and a "labor leader."

Last summer, when the great miners' strike was started, there was not one dollar in the treasury of this district, nothing with which to pay the fakirs' salaries, to say nothing of other expenses. This was particularly hard on Warner; caught him with short, as it were. Right at that particular time, Warner was having a very hot fight against a certain married man for the favors and affections of a woman who is the proprietress of a well-known sporting joint on Second avenue in this city, and, of course, the fellow with the most "capital" came out on top, and ever since last September Warner appears to be the "bully" fellow. We know that large sums of money flowed in from all quarters, much of which was never accounted for. That strike was inaugurated for two purposes: first, to replenish the treasury, AS IT COULD NOT BE DONE ANY OTHER WAY; second, it was seized upon by the large operators as the means to drown out small operators. To this latter end the large operators formed a combination with the fakirs and used them for all they were worth.

Jim Carey, Holy Jim, an operator here, at one stage of the strike came out in the papers here and charged the fakirs with receiving $20,000 from some of the operators for corrupt purposes. More than once, during the strike, coal operators were seen in the office of the mine workers in this city; as soon as they arrived, they were immediately ushered into the inner sanctuary with a great bustle of suppressed excitement; everybody was turned out except Dolan and Warner, and the doors locked. This was done with operator Blythe, for instance, who was the prime mover in the Stickle Hollow shooting some five years ago. In this district I doubt very seriously if there is above 3,000 miners paying dues; therefore, if anything like a lasting settlement was reached, the fakirs' perquisites would cease. Hence it is necessary to keep up a continual turmoil in order that the fakirs may continue to fake; and such a turmoil has been kept up now for almost a solid year; and now they are again beginning the practice of camping and marching and countermarching, which furnished the pretext for the killing of last year. They were warned by some of the men last summer that that sort of thing would wind up in a killing; and I predict a killing six weeks earlier this year.

If it could be found out exactly how the Pittsburgh coal operators are working the Government at this time of war, I have no doubt it would be mighty "interestin' readin'."

BILL CARNEY

was for many years District Vice-President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and was employed at Jones and Laughlin's mills this city. Bill is a raw flannel-mouthed Irishman, "born in the old country." During the last ten years Bill has straddled every little spotted political wooden horse that has come out of the woods. Bill is a limber-lipped fellow, built like a pie-pan, very big in the mouth, but exceedingly shallow. For two years Bill was a rampant pop, and consumed vast quantities of atmosphere as he roared out denunciations of the "money power," etc., etc. This year Willium returns once more to his original dung-hill, and is a loud-shouter for the Republicans.

Congressman Bill Stone has been nominated for Governor by the Republicans, and Carney is storming the saloons from Hell to Ireland for Stone, yet Stone is an "American Mechanic" and is the pet candidate of the "patriotic" (anti-Irish) A. P. A. societies. Stone is simply one of Quay's body servants, and must have a permit from Quay before he dare to blow his own nose. Carney used to work in one of the departments of Jones and Laughlin mills, and had a pretty good job, and could make a living at it, with a prospect that he might get into a salaried job under the Amalgamated Association. But now the Association is falling to pieces as fast as it can; and two years ago Jones and Laughlin remodeled the department in which Carney was employed and put in new machinery; 90 out of 95 men walked out on their uppers, and Carney's $7 job went up the bloody spout along with the celebrated sparrow. I thought this would have made a Socialist of Carney, but it never phazed him; and now he is hanging on to the tail of the Republican party in a frantic effort to get on to Quay's dog wagon.

Then there is

M. P. CARRICK.

Carrick is a darling. He threatened last summer to kill a workingman here whom he fears for the knowledge this workingman has of him. But the workingman in question, for whose good strong arm these fellows have a wholesome respect, did not scare worth a cent, and told him that when he heard a man like Carrick squall like that, then he knew that he had hit a buzzard. Carrick was born in Ireland and must have come over here to be a "labor leader." He was first heard of up about Connellsville as a miner in the coke regions. He was called the "Fox" up there, and was finally run out of that locality. Eventually he turned up in Pittsburgh as a painter. This is one of the mysteries that only the devil and Carrick can explain. He has always been in every fool fight and dispute that has been in this town for twenty years. Particularly strong on factional fights, and if there was ever any signs of peace, Carrick could always kick up a fresh disturbance at a moment's notice. Carrick, like Carney, was always great on political wooden horses, and many an innocent and confiding candidate has had his leg extended by Mr. P. C., meanwhile any little pickings that could be dug out of the painters or anybody else was always thankfully received by Carrick. He was Walking Delegate here for a year or two, and was about as much use as two tails on one dog; finally the painters coughed him out and I don't know where he is now.

THE LABOR LEAGUE.

We also have in this town a notable organization known as the Labor League of Western Pennsylvania. A year ago they claimed to represent 80,000 workmen; 10,000 is nearer the mark. They are called by the knowing ones "The Labor Fakirs' Mutual Aid Society." Some Pittsburgh Socialists used to go there sometimes and jab the spurs into them till it would make a dog laugh to see their antics. As a sample of the "percedins" of this body, the following will do:

Right across the river from Pittsburgh is Allegheny City. Two years ago Allegheny was about to elect a Mayor. Bradberry was a candidate. He had been a stove manufacturer for thirty or forty years, and ever and always persistently and bitterly non-union. Of course when he became a candidate, this came up against him, and how to square himself kept him awake nights. Finally he sent for Carrick, drunken Joe Evans, of the Typos, who was always so crooked that he could not lie still in bed; thick-skulled Gus Schwarter, of the Carpenters, and another fellow by the name of Arbogast. Bradberry engaged this quartett to engineer a whitewash through the Labor League, agreeing to pay them $800 for the job, and in event of his election, he was to pay them $1,000 more. It took Carrick et al. about four weeks to do it, but they actually succeeded in getting a resolution through the League endorsing Bradberry for Mayor. Bradberry paid the $800 to Carrick and Arbogast who were to divide up with Schwarter and Evans. This little matter Carrick and Arbogast neglected and Schwarter and Evans went sniveling around town and gave the thing away. This little affair will show you the character of the men in the Labor League and what they do there.

A WORKMAN.

# FREE COMPETITION.

### Its Day Gone By and a New Era of Production Now Prevails.

While, on the one hand, the industrial development draws commerce and credit in ever closer relation with industry, it brings about, on the other hand, the result that, by reason of the increased division of labor, the various functions which the capitalist has to fulfill in the body politic split up ever more and more, and become separate undertakings and institutions. Formerly it was the merchant's function not only to buy and to sell goods, but also to carry them, often to very distant markets. He had to assort his goods, display and render them accessible to the individual purchaser. To-day, there is a division of labor not between wholesale and retail trade only; we also find large undertakings for the transportation and for the storing of goods. In those large central markets, called exchanges, buying and selling have to such an extent become separate pursuits, and freed themselves from the other functions commonly appertaining to the merchant, that, not only are goods, located in distant regions, or not yet even produced, bought and sold there, but that goods are bought without the purchaser intending to take possession of them, and others are sold without the seller even having had them in his possession.

In former days a capitalist could not be conceived without accompanying the thought with a large safe in which money was collected, and out of which he took the funds which he needed to make payments. To-day the treasury of the capitalist has become the subject of a separate occupation in all industrially advanced countries, especially England and America. The Bank has sprung up. Payments are no longer made to the capitalist but to his bank, and from his bank, not from him, are his debts collected. And so it happens that a few central concerns perform to-day the functions of treasury for the whole capitalist class in the country.

But although the several functions of the capitalists thus become the functions of separate undertakings, they do not become independent of each other except in appearance and legal form; economically, they remain as closely bound to and dependent upon each other as ever. The functions of any of these undertakings could not continue if those of any of the others, with which they are connected in business, were to be interrupted.

The more commerce, credit and industry become interdependent, and the more the several functions of the capitalist class are assumed by separate undertakings, the greater is the dependence of one capitalist upon another. Capitalistic production becomes, accordingly, more and more a gigantic body, whose various limbs stand in the closest relation to each other. Thus, while the masses of the people are ever more dependent upon the capitalists, the capitalists themselves become ever more dependent upon one another.

The economic machinery of the modern system of production constitutes a more and more delicate and complicated mechanism, the correct action of which depends ever more upon the exact fitness of its innumerable wheels, and the exact fulfillment of their respective roles. Never yet did any system of production stand in such need of planful regulation as does the present one. While the several industries become, in point of fact, more and more dependent upon one another, in point of law, they remain wholly independent. The means of production of every single industry are private property; their owner can do with them as he pleases.

The more completely large production develops, the larger every single industry becomes, the greater is the order to which the economic activity of each is reduced, and the more accurate and well considered is the plan upon which each is carried on, down to the smallest details. Outside of that, however, the joint operation of the various industries is left to the impulse of free competition; and it is at the expense of a prodigious waste of power and of matter, and across economic shocks, called crises, which, up to a certain time, increased in violence, but which subsequently have become so chronic as to cease to call attention, that free competition keeps the economic mechanism in motion. It moves with fits and starts. The process goes on, not by putting every one in his proper place, but by crushing every one who stands in the way. This is what is called "the selection of the fittest in the struggle for existence." The fact is, however, that competition crushes, not so much the truly unfit, as those who happen to stand in the wrong place, and who lack either the special qualifications, or, what is more important, the necessary capital to survive. But competition is no longer satisfied with crushing those who are unequal to the "struggle for existence." The destruction of every one of these draws in its wake the ruin of numberless other beings, who stood in economic connection with the bankrupt concern—wage-workers, creditors, etc.

"Every man is the architect of his own fortune," so runs the favorite proverb. This proverb is an heirloom from the days of small production, when the fate of every single breadwinner, at worst that of his family also, depended upon his own personal qualities. To-day the fate of every member of a capitalist community depends less and less upon his own individuality, and more and more upon a thousand circumstances that are wholly beyond his control. Competition no longer brings about the survival of the fittest.

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The bond issue for war expenditures is named a "popular bond issue."

When the question is asked, Why? the answer comes: "Because the bonds are for as low an amount as $500, and furthermore no one is allowed to take out two.

Even granted these two statements, where does the "popularity" come in? The overwhelming majority of the people consists of wage slaves; the earnings of these, i. e., those who are actually employed does not average $300 a year.

Here we have a puzzle: How the popular branch of our population can live on $300 a year, and have enough to spare so as to invest in one of our "popular" $500 war bonds?

# CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

### "Class-unconscious" or "Un-class-conscious?"

To THE PEOPLE.—One year ago we, in this New York City factory, 23 of us, were in the utter darkness of ignorance. Whether the "decent element" or Tammany should rule "our" city, whether taxes should be "direct" or "indirect," whether silver had been treated unjustly or justly, whether Spain should go out or stay in Cuba,—these and many other similar questions absorbed our minds and were the exciting topics of our conversations. Of course, at that time we were divided. With a majority more or less large on one side or other of the question, we split up and sometimes we got angry with one another. But the machine, I mean the machine in the factory where we had to work, forced us to come together into such close quarters that we could not long remain angry. Thus things had been going on when some Socialist literature fell into our hands. To make a long story short. We now never fall out. Our experience is a perfect illustration of your contention that interest in capitalist issues is bound to keep the workers split up for all practical purposes. We did not formerly realize our class-condition; consequently, we did not realise the distinction between capitalist and labor issues. Now we do, and now, tho' there are among us shades of differences, and much more excited discussions, the central truth, our class interests, holds us together.

Now then, in this whole letter I have been trying hard to avoid a word; and I write to inquire about it; my question will serve to show how far we are from our former position, and what sort of discussions now engage us.

The question is this: Which is correct, "Class-unconscious," or "Unclass-conscious"? We have become so thoroughly class-conscious that we are discussing the name that is applicable to our fellow wage-slaves who are still in the darkness from which we have risen.

By common consent I am authorized to inquire how these benighted brothers should be termed?

REDEEMED.

New York, June 17.

[THE PEOPLE gives the preference to "class-unconscious". If the term "class-conscious" had been long enough in use to have become one word, then the reverse of it could be "un-class-conscious"; but, as it is, the emphasis is thrown on "conscious", not on "class"; consequently the negative particle should be attached to "conscious", not to "class", making it "class-unconscious". The term is technical; as Socialist science is comparatively new in the English language, the technical term has not yet had time to become an every-day word, and pass from the compound-with-a-hyphen stage into the compound-without-a-hyphen. If progress is everywhere made as fast as in your shop, we may sail through this cursed capitalist system era so fast as to arrive in the Socialist Commonwealth system (where no classes can exist, and where, as a result, "class-unconscious" is not a possible mental disease), long before the term "class-consciousness" shall have acquired such permanent residence as to be written in one word; and then the whole question will have no interest. Let's try!—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

### The Seidenberg Spectre Casts a Sputter.

To THE PEOPLE.—Among the "labor leaders" who manage to make a fine living out of the dues and assessments paid by the International Cigarmakers of New York, there is one Prince. It is essential to his living to denounce the S. T. & L. A.; that has become one of his "features"; it was he, for instance, who, together with Dan Harris, tried to help Mr. Tobin in his efforts to disrupt the Alliances of the Shoeworkers. In pursuit of his and other fakirs' policy the Alliance men must be always spoken of as scabs, in thisway they seek to discredit the party itself in the public eye. This policy they pursued in the Seidenberg strike.

This Prince is now reaping his reward for traducing honest New Trade Unionists and the party. He applied for the blue label, and the Label Committee granted it to him, altho' he is not entitled to it. Prince is a manufacturer of cigars, but he also works in a shop. His "capital" thus enables him to take the bread out of the mouth of poor members who have no "capital." The label is never granted to such men, who, besides manufacturing, also work in the shop. But Prince got the label, and he got it upon a speech made in his behalf by Isaac Bennett, who on previous occasions had called Prince a fakir, but who now calls Prince "a leading and distinguished brother trade unionist."

A peculiar circumstance connected with this incident is that, altho' Bennett was censured for this action at the Board meeting of No. 90, the censure was suppressed (by whom?) from the Board's report.

RUDOLPH KATZ,
Member of Union 141, I. C. M. U.

New York, June 28.

### Richmond, Va., Far From Asleep.

1803 Everett street, Manchester, Va.
June 20, 1898.

To THE PEOPLE.—We are not dead. No, sir! We are all alive. The only thing the matter with Section Richmond is that our organizer has been suffering severely of late from an attack of that tired feeling, etc.; and failed from time to time to send in an account of the work which is being done here by our comrades.

During the past three or four months our Section has been holding meetings from house to house, in the northeast part of the city, or Churchhill, as it is commonly named. Those meetings have been an entire success; and have been the means of bringing a large number of our brothers and sisters to the knowledge of Socialism as we scientists understand it, and also of bringing them into closer touch with and a clearer understanding of the S. L. P. and its tactics. In this work we have been greatly aided by a number of ladies who, by kindly providing entertainment for us, in the form of songs, recitations, and dialogues attracted more people to our meetings than otherwise probably.

On July 4th, our Section will celebrate its second annual picnic at the home of Comrade Schroeder, West Broad street Road, at which a large crowd is expected. A splendid musical program has been arranged and there will be among other good things hair raising, 4th of July speeches by Comrades Quantz, Schultz and others, in fact, we expect such a general shaking up in this old Democratic valley of dry bones as will prove on November that our work has not been in vain.

H. T. McTIER.

Richmond, Va., June 25.

### Strong Pulsations in St. Louis, Mo.

To THE PEOPLE.—Although it has been some time since the readers of THE PEOPLE have heard from this neck of the woods, we are still alive and working hard to make this world a better place to live in despite the frequent remarks made by some of the members of the now defunct "Social Democracy" that the S. L. P. was to be wiped off the political map.

That Section St. Louis is still in the political arena will be best demonstrated at the next fall elections where we will be with a full ticket in the field. The State Committee is publishing a monthly paper called the "Arm and Hammer." The committee has its own press and printed six thousand copies of the paper for March, eight thousand for April, twelve thousand for May, and twenty thousand for the June issue. Great efforts are being set forth to secure a large press to enable us to issue the paper weekly, at the rate of fifty thousand a week.

Some time ago the writer attended a meeting of that so-called "Social Democracy." Although its members call it the "American Wing of the Socialist Movement," I found six Russian Jews, an equal amount of Germans and only five Americans. Conspicuous among those present were the expelled members of the S. L. P. A fellow who beat Section St. Louis out of four dollars, acted as chairman. A Mr. Gebelein, who said that the "Debs Democracy" was a fake and then joined it, was booked to speak at the meeting, but as he could not come, an expelled member of the S. L. P., Christ. Rocker, spoke instead. When questioned by our comrades if the Social Democracy was a class-conscious organization, he smiled and said it was. Despite the fact that the following article appeared in their official organ, the "Social Democrat," on November 11th: "Members of the Social Democracy will do well to exercise care in the matter of class-consciousness. If it is not done with understanding it may do mischief and also obscure the very fact that makes the difference between our organization and that of the Socialist Labor party."

An illustration of the class-consciousness of the Social Democracy has been given by its admitting to membership the notorious labor fakir Ross, who is a Republican member of the Massachusetts Legislature from New Bedford.

The speaker insinuated that the editor of THE PEOPLE was a brute for attacking, as he does the, what the speaker called our, great brewery workers, meaning of course the officers of the Brewery Workers' Union; these pure and simple officers always consider themselves the union; and after all they are right—they are the only ones who benefit by the union. Talk about "our great brewery workers!" Its delegate to the International Labor Congress, one Bechtold, voted to admit the Anarchists to the Convention; its National Secretary Kurtzenknabe refused to help the Glucose Workers in their strike, which would have been won had the Brewery Workers assisted them!

Some of the members of the S. D. are of the opinion that the S. L. P. and the S. D. will some day unite. The question that arises is this: What shall they unite on? Others are of the opinion that they are going to wipe the S. L. P. from the political map. A great undertaking, indeed!

We have organized a Local Alliance of Machine Woodworkers in this city, and have now got a District Alliance. But more about that in some future issue.

The local Indians (labor fakirs), led by their chief Heap—Big—Fakir, are on the war-path, and are after the scalps of the Socialists, for organizing the workers into the Alliance. There was much talk about making an attack upon New York, but the idea was abandoned for fear such an attempt would result in the capture of their Chief Heap—Big—Fakir, alias Red-in-the-Face, who has camp pitched in the Granite Building. In the meantime the war whoop goes on, which is somewhat as follows:

Socialists, Socialists, why don't you die?
Surely none of us would cry.
For more to the workers we could lie
And through high dues get lots of pie.

On the 7th of June the Eleventh Congressional District of the Socialist Labor party held a convention and nominated Comrade Peter Schwiete as their candidate. The convention adopted resolutions indorsing the national platform of the S. L. P., the S. T. & L. A. and the tactics pursued by the party. A committee of five was elected who will take charge of the campaign in that district. Comrade Poelling addressed the convention upon the progress of the S. L. P. and its clear tactics and proved conclusively that unless an organization was built upon science it would go down; that the S. L. P. was built upon the bed rock of science, and as a consequence could not be shaken. After a short address by Comrade Schwiete the convention adjourned with three cheers for the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A.

On Sunday, July 10th, a meeting will be held at the residence of Comrade Poelling, 2140 College avenue, for the purpose of organizing a People's Propaganda Club. The aims and objects of this organization will be to adopt ways and means to increase the circulation of THE PEOPLE. All those who are interested to increase the circulation of the best Socialist paper in America are requested to attend.

UNCLE HENRY.

St. Louis, June 27.

### New York Students' League.

To THE PEOPLE.—We desire to call the attention of your readers, particularly young Socialists, to the fact that a society of students has been organized for the purpose of pursuing a thorough course of study in scientific Socialism. At present our membership is very small. We feel sure that there are a great many of those who read THE PEOPLE who would be willing to join us, after they once attend one of our meetings. We would therefore be very glad to have them visit us any Friday at 8 P. M., at our meeting room in the Freie Deutsche Schule, 142 East Fourth street. We are now studying the "Co-operative Commonwealth," and, besides reading and discussing a chapter every week, have the reading of a journal every fortnight and a general discussion every month.

THE STUDENTS' LEAGUE.

New York, June 28.

# LETTER BOX.

### Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

S., MACON, GA.—Good man, you evidently talk on what you have no experience in. The "Reformers" are of two sorts: the speakers and the listeners. Now, when the speakers have uttered their absurdities, what is one to do? You yourself admit that what they say is not the right thing. To leave them uncontradicted would evidently be to aid their fallacies along. They must be criticized. Now, it matters not how sweetly you chirp your criticism, the moment it implies that they are wrong they turn upon and rend you. In one of his funny articles in these columns, Comrade McDonald took off the fact exactly. Hinton, of the colony plan, is represented as having just made a spread-eagle speech upon the speediness with which he was to introduce the Co-operative Commonwealth; a Socialist, standing by, mildly asks: "How are you going to do it?" whereupon Hinton flies off his shirt and his schooner of beer, and indignantly answers: "I shall not allow that flow of vituperation upon me." The moment you puncture a Reformer's economics and sociology, he denounces you as a "boss," a "pope," as "intolerant," and bucketfuls of insult are dumped upon you. That's the "Reformer's" way. What will you do then? Turn yourself into some more sweetness, or sail into him with increased force, showing him up more firmly to his duped listeners? If you imagine that you would do the former you are off; and if you are not off and would really take that course, you would soon be fly-blown. It is all very well to give advice from the clouds down.

"PROHIBITIONIST," N. Y.—Come now, don't you really know? The reason we style the Prohibition party an "Annex of the Standard Oil Trust" is that its National, its N. Y. State, and its N. Y. City Chairman of Committee is the pious Wardwell, Secretary of the Standard Oil Trust to the tune of $50,000 a year and that his wealth dictates the party's policy—and keeps the party alive, if its crippled existence can be called life.

IMPARTIAL, HAVERHILL, MASS.—You misname things. What you call "impartiality" is lack of thinking power, or lack of elemental information to arrive at a correct conclusion. If you see the ears of a rat wriggling and a little distance off you see the tail of a rat wiggling, would you call it "impartiality" on the part of him who would say: "A cow may be lying between those wriggling ears and that wiggling tail?" Guess not. No more are you "impartial;" whatever term may apply to you, "impartiality" is not the one.

J. S. J., BUFFALO, N. Y.—Mr. Debs has a just cause of complaint only against some of his Chicago Socialist friends. If these had been of sufficient mental and physical vigor, and were informed upon things then, instead of being absorbed by Debs, they would have called him a year ago to his senses, sobered him up and caused him to join the Socialist Labor party and work in the party harness as a civilized man; he then might have developed into a useful member of the movement. But they didn't; they were so utterly uninformed and so visionary that they were absorbed by him. Thus the good qualities that Debs has, and that, in a properly organized movement as that of the S. L. P., would have developed to the suppression of his bad qualities, were on the contrary suppressed by these bad qualities that were thus given freer scope. Debs may join the chorus of that in history large crowd that justly cries out: "A curse on my friends!"

L. M., DENVER, COLO.—While the opinion is likely to fly in the face of popular notions to the contrary, the great men who founded this country come in the following order:

1. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN;

then after a long breath and in the following order

2. JAMES MADISON,
3. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Washington belongs to a set of which the French West Indies adventurer, Alexander Hamilton, is a type, and, accordingly, the greatest, to wit, the developed bourgeois, who used phrases about "Liberty" in the same sense that his modern and stunted remnant, the middle class, does. This class means by "Liberty" its emancipation from tyranny above it, with freedom to tyrannize labor below it. So did the bourgeois of the set represented by Hamilton, and to which Washington, the Adamses, etc., belong. Greatness is not a term applicable to these men; what they were was clear-headed and class-consciously abreast of their own times—but not a particle of an inch further ahead. As their own epoch, especially their special revolution, the bourgeois revolution, was the most sordid, however needful and necessary stage in social development, grandeur of thought could not be their attribute.

A. R. M., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—It is a waste of time to argue with you. A man who ignores facts is not a man to be reasoned with. Many a man there is to-day, whose every interest is against the present war, for instance, and yet is seen to be an earnest and honest enthusiast for the war. How comes that? It comes this way: so intense are his prejudices that all the facts that surround him are as if they were not: they are melted and dissipated in the white-heat of his prejudice. So with you in the Debs matter. Facts upon facts have been poured upon you through these columns—facts that stand out irrefutably: The insults heaped by his paper, the Terre Haute, Ind., "Railway Times," upon the party, saying it consisted of a few Germans and that the "membership never changed unless the barkeeper changed"; his libel of our National Executive, charging it in a speech in Lynn with having forged a letter that appeared in these columns; the report of an interview with him in the South, reproduced in his own above-named paper, in which, being asked, Are you a Socialist? he answered "No," notwithstanding to the same question in Woodstock he had shortly before answered "Yes"; rafts more of such instances; the uniform courtesy with which he was treated in these columns for years, and that never was changed, unless the criticisms of his errors and the repudiation of his slanders be "discourtesy";—all these facts are as if they were nothing to you; the white-heat intensity of your prejudice in the matter melts and dissipates them. Until you are ready to join issue with us on the facts we advance, i. e., on our premises, we must decline the controversy.

S. JOSEPH, HARTFORD, Conn.—Kindly forward your address.

"FRIENDSHIP," NEW YORK, N. Y.—It will be a cold day in more than one quarter if Spain should now ask for peace. The plutocratic swaggerers, who rushed forward in quest of cheap laurels, to be wrung from the palsied hands of Spain, will feel "cheated"; the McKinley Government that wants the war for campaign purposes, will feel "cheated"; the capitalist peculators, who expect "patriotic" contracts will feel "cheated"; the "patriotic" yellow press, that wants sensations and opportunities for "extras" will feel "cheated." If the Spanish Government were to consult us, we would advice immediate peace under any terms, out of pure deviltry towards our prancing patriots.

"READER," MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Shame upon you! The idea of bolstering up your absurd position by quoting a man, not from his writings and utterances of the days when he was physically, intellectually and morally strong, but from his utterances of the days when he has become physically, intellectually and morally weak. Lawrence Gronlund is to-day a physical, intellectual and moral wreck.

L. S., ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—When Gompers again gets off that grind in your presence, just tell him that, true enough, Retzlaf and Herzberg were in the Socialist movement and turned out crooks, but that the purity of the movement is evidenced by their very experience, seeing they could not corrupt the movement and had to decamp, while the impurity of Gompers' movement is shown by the fact that the corruptionists in its midst corrupt their surroundings, witness Gompers' near relative Meyer Dampf of Gompers' own union No. 144, who for years acted corruptly, was sought to be protected by Strasser, and finally shot himself when his embezzlements grew too big, and now is considered a patron saint of the fraternity of the "Clever"—to which Gompers belongs.

"ED.," ST. LOUIS, MO.—A "political boss" is an impossibility in the S. L. P. There is no political bossism possible where jobs are not there to be given. The term occurs quite frequently in places where it should not; it should be resisted. It not resisted, those who indulge in it remain in an error that is quite serious. Those who use the term, unless they are vicious, do not mean "bossism." They find themselves worsted by superior argument. In calling the superior argument "bossism," they shut their eyes to the way of improving; by calling the superior argument "bossism," they impute it to a material force which is not to be overcome, instead of to a force of argument, which can be acquired by the gathering of information. By pointing out this error to those who use the term "bossism" in the S. L. P., one renders them a positive service: they will discover that the "superiority" that they now feel so "oppressed" by is a proper superiority, and a superiority, withal, that not only is open to all to acquire, but that it is to interest of a movement like ours to see that as many as possible acquire it, to wit,—an extensive amount of information, and, thereby, of intelligence.

"YONKERITE," YONKERS, N. Y.—Be careful not to sublimate a sound theory to the extent of rendering it ridiculous. In some quarters the arguments against the war are approaching dangerously near the ridiculous point. The one you make is of that sort; it puts one in mind of the conduct of the Anabaptist female fanatics in Europe, who, seized so extravagantly by the idea of "truth, the naked truth," stripped themselves to skin, and ran through the streets of Munster as types of the "Naked Truth."

"INQUIRER," MANCHESTER, N. H.—James Carey's argument that he was not elected by the party, because the party's membership in Haverhill is too small to elect, will not hold water. The Democratic party enrollment in this city, held a few weeks ago, foots up only 60,000 members in that party; that surely is too small to elect in a constituency of nearly half a million voters. Will any sane man maintain that Mayor Van Wyck was "not elected by the Democratic party" because his poll was many times bigger than the 60,000 membership? Take your own State; for over a generation the Republican party has swept the State regularly. If a Democrat is elected next time, will any sane man claim he "was not elected by the Democratic party" because that party is smaller than the Republican in the State. Surely not. "Election by the Democratic party" of Van Wyck and in your State is justly maintained on the ground that had the party not nominated the candidate, he would not have been elected. To escape the obligation of such an election on the ground that a successful party's active membership is not large enough to elect is the dodging of a crook. And that is Mr. Carey's attitude.

T. L. B., MALDEN, MASS.—Towards whom would you have the S. L. P. "hold out the olive branch" in your State, now that "the Social Democracy" has gone up the spout" as you put it? We truly believe that the rank and file, whatever there is of it, will join the S. L. P.; but with the deluded, the misguided, the deceived rank and file we never had a quarrel—whether of the alleged "Social Democracy" or any other political party. For these of all parties we have much better than a symbol, much better than the "olive branch": the party has its arms wide open, ready, anxious to receive and clasp them in fraternal embrace. There can be no occasion for the "olive branch" as far as these are concerned.

There remain the half-a-dozen "leaders," male and female, who, in this particular case, are more properly called "conspirators." Would you have the S. L. P. "hold out the olive branch" to such as them. Are you posted upon their conduct and the moral turpitude it implies? Would the "holding out of the olive branch" to such as them, however little, not be on the part of the S. L. P. tantamount to condoning to the exact extent in which "the holding out of the olive branch" is done—black breaches of trust and swindle? No revolutionary party that did could survive, or deserve to.

L. R., NEW YORK, N. Y.—Upon the facts you give, there is nothing for you in that union except to be plucked by fakirs; the best you can do is to pull out and join the Alliance.

"MATHEMATICS," SCRANTON, PA.—The additional points you make on the financial report of the International Cigarmakers' Union are all excellent. Shall utilize them. Of course, there were numerous points that could have been added in the article "Headlong Plunge"; they were omitted not to overload it. But what is postponed is not given up. Our arsenal is well stocked; there are more broadsides in store for that unconscionable gang of leaches that run that union and that propose to keep up, not it, but their jobs by sucking the members' life blood.

W. G. N., HOLYOKE, MASS.—You don't mean what you say; you suppress what you really mean. You should take an example from a correspondent to one of the reform papers who is in the same boat of intellectual confusion as you, but who is infinitely more honest in that he says just what he means. He frankly repudiates facts and science, and frankly states his opinion that science is despotism; in other words, he is openly for the rule of ignorance. Why can't you be as honest as he?

"B.," CHICAGO, ILL.—While movements are infinitely above men, no movement can be successful that is carried on on the shoulders of scamps. For this reason a knowledge of persons is essential. He who disregards this may thank his stars, if no worse befall him than to flounder from blunder to blunder.

# FICTION AND FACTS.

## Origine and History of the American Federation of Labor.

When a thing is about to die its history begins to become of interest. The storm and stress the A. F. of L. is now going through portends its dissolution. Secession is in the air. The vote taken in the International Typographical Union on withdrawing, coming together with actual withdrawals, all tell the same tale. So much does the history of things about to die force itself on the public mind that its interested friends are moved to hasten to write its "history" quickly, and by their preposterous fiction set in motion the history of actual facts. The "Cigarmakers' Journal," of course wholly devoted to the A. F. of L., publishes in its last month's issue a "history" of the A. F. of L. The bareboneness of the history, taken together with what it claims for the A. F. of L., may be called the Fiction Story, and I'll give it here first. Here it is:

FICTION.

"The first attempt at federation of the national and international unions after the late civil war was made at Baltimore in August, 1866, when sixty delegates from labor organizations met and formed 'The National Union.' This organization met annually until 1872, when from a multiplicity of causes it practically went out of existence. The next attempt, and what has proved permanent, at federation was made at Pittsburg, Nov. 15th, 1881, when 107 delegates met and formed what is now the American Federation of Labor, but was at that time styled the 'Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada.' Subsequent conventions have been held annually in the following places: Cleveland, '82; New York, '83; Chicago, '84; Washington, '85; Columbus, Ohio, '86, at which place the name was changed to American Federation of Labor; Baltimore, '87; St. Louis, '88; Boston, '89; Detroit, '90; Birmingham, '91; Philadelphia, '92; Chicago, '93; Denver, Colo., '94; New York, '95; Cincinnati, '96, and Nashville, '97. The next convention will be held at Kansas City, Mo., December, 1898.

"The federation has steadily grown in power and strength. It has been of incalculable assistance in organizing new unions and keeping old ones intact. Through it labor is enabled to marshall its forces in solid phalanx for offensive and defensive purposes. The fact that the trade-union movement has come through the panic in such good shape is largely due to solidarity of the movement brought about by the existence of the American Federation of Labor.

"'The Federationist,' official organ of the American Federation of Labor, prints the following as the more prominent demands of the Federation:

"TRADE UNION POLICY.

"The subjoined resolutions have been adopted at successive conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and must be regarded as the practical policy of the trade-union movement of America:

"POLITICAL ACTION.

"That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trade unionists and workingmen, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down in the legislative demands of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunctions of the courts, nor act as the pliant tools of corporate wealth.

"That as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economical wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery, to the end that the working people may act as a unit at the polls at every election.

"THOROUGH UNITY.

"We reaffirm, as one of the cardinal principles of the trade-union movement, that the working people must unite and organize, irrespective of creed, color, sex, nationality or politics.

"WORKING OVERTIME.

"We advise strongly against the practice which now exists in some industries of working overtime beyond the established hours of labor, particularly in these times, when so many unemployed are struggling for an opportunity to work. It is an instigator of the basest selfishness, a radical violation of union principles, and whether on piece work or day work, it tends to set back the general movement for the eight-hour day.

"THE EIGHT-HOUR WORK-DAY.

"Trade unions should hold open and public meetings once a month, in their usual meeting halls, and invite non-union men and the public to attend and help forward the inauguration of the eight-hour work-day."

That much for unmeaning facts and for false statements that make up the Fiction. Now for the

FACTS.

towards which I shall here contribute with a passage that was the conclusion of ad address delivered by me on "Marx and Engels," in this city about a year ago. Here it is:

"The present stage of the coal miners' strike (July 18, 1897) convinces me of the hand Andrew Carnegie had in organizing the American Federation of Labor. There is a history to the labor movement of America, but the part of real value for us begins with the Congress held in Pittsburg Nov. 15, 1881. In this International Trades and Labor Congress the call was read and begins thus: 'Fellow Workingmen: The time has now arrived for a more perfect combination of labor—one that will concentrate our forces so as to more successfully cope with concentrated capital;' and pointing out that labor organizations in Europe federate and fight successfully, the call proceeds, saying: 'A federation of this character can be organized with a few simple rules and no salaried officers. The expenses of its management will be trivial, and can be provided for by the Trades Union Congress.' To follow organized labor of Europe was not a bad beginning. But only the minority of the delegates were honest; these were a few of the Greenback element, who were honest about the methods of organization. But, as against them, there was P. J. Maguire, who at that season was going through his shifting period; there was Powers, of the Seamen's Union, who was and now is the rankest kind of capitalist lickspittle; there was Gompers, who had just begun to publish his name; there was James Lynch, of New York, who as president of the Amalgamated Trade and Labor Council, worked for the publication of a labor paper. But when the "New York Unionist" was established, with red McDonald, of the Patterson "Labor Standard," as editor, and Herman Gutstadt as manager, and Ferd. Botte published his articles on machinery, showing from what direction the wind blows, the "Unionist" was killed after twelve issues. There were these and others.

Remarkable was the second day's session. John Jarrett, of profit-sharing in the Carnegie plant fame, was the president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers; he was temporary chairman. The Congress, being held in Pittsburg, Carnegie influences in those days were great, for he was then the foremost "reformer" labor knew anything of; Jarrett was to be the permanent president he could be relied upon as forcing a tariff plank through, and he did. But before it came to this the "leaders" of American labor showed themselves in their true color.

On that second day Mr. Gompers asked for the floor to make a personal explanation. P. J. Maguire must have played a practical joke on him the day before, telling the "Commercial Gazette" of Pittsburg that Gompers was a Socialist, looking for the place of permanent president, who, if elected "would import his uncle, Karl Marx, who was the rankest Socialist in the world and an old-fashioned Jewish Rabbi." Of course Gompers had to shed tears to prove he was not a Russian Jew but a Holland Jew; that he was not related to Marx, but hated him and all the Socialists, and if not elected, he would "stand branded a Socialist," and that would just kill him. Lynch, of New York, at once nominated Gompers for the many reasons just given, but chiefly because he was not a Socialist and was most trustworthy for the capitalists. Jarrett nevertheless was made permanent chairman and Powers vice-chairman, and Gompers, who was just as reliable, was made vice-chairman No. 2, to appease his vanity.

The third day was nevertheless of as great importance to labor. Mr. Gompers, as chairman of Plan of Organization, reported.

Article I.—This association shall be known as the "Federation of Organized Trade Unions of the United States and Canada," and so forth.—The debate on the name of the new orgnization was great in tenor as well as color; it there really came out why the word "labor" was excluded from the name. Mr. Powers said: "I am in favor of the report as read, as I believe it will keep out of the federation political labor bodies which might try to force themselves into our future deliberations."

Thus the second day was proved on the third. But there was more to learn.

The Greenback element proposed the following resolution:

"Resolved, In view of the rapid concentration of aggregated capital in the form of gigantic monopolies, we affirm it to be the duty of the Congress of the United States and State Legislatures to assume, as rapidly as possible, a wholesome supervision over the railroad and telegraph companies of the country, with a view that their operations, as in the postal service, may be for the benefit of the people whose franchises they have secured."

Mr. Rankin offered the following substitute:

"Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to regulate inter-state commerce. All lines of communications and transportation should be brought under such legislative control as shall secure moderate, fair and uniform rates for passengers and freight traffic."

Mr. Rankin, in support of the substitute, went so far as to point out that capital bribes the legislatures and would soon own everything. President Jarrett ruled both resolutions out of order because they were of "a political nature and foreign to the call of the Congress." Mr. Charles Erle, of Detroit, Mich., appealed from this decision, but it was sustained by a rising vote; indeed, the "representatives of labor" rose to knock down their constituents.

Then came resolution No. 13: "Resolved, That railroad land grants forfeited by reason of nonfulfillment of contract should be immediately reclaimed by the government, and henceforth the public domain reserved exclusively as homes for actual settlers." This was ruled out of order because of its "political significance." Now, the Congress was treated to what it deserved, all resolutions which might tend to help labor were disposed of by the "anti-political" rule.

Then Mr. Carnegie's resolution was presented. This was a plank demanding protection for him. Mr. Brant said: "If there is any one rock on which the Congress of Trades Unions will split, it is this tariff plank. I oppose its introduction because I foresee plainly that it will be the cause of trouble and will raise up two factions. The West does not want protection; the East does. I am from the West: we want free trade." President Jarrett said: "I want this issue settled here and now. I want the endorsement of this tariff resolution by this labor congress. I tell you that I am ready to discuss this question with any delegate. It is a matter that is of vital importance to the West, let the gentleman say to the contrary what he chooses. Do you want the wages of workingmen reduced? Do you want foreign cheaply-produced articles imported to compete with our manufactures?"

While this is odd language from a president of a labor union, yet it is common for such leaders; but that the manager of the San Francisco "Truth," a radical paper fighting for the cause of labor on the "philosophical-Anarchistic" plan, Mr. Burgman, after keeping his lips closed throughout the debates on the anti-political planks and government control of transportation, should now open his mouth wide in the following manner was most remarkable: "I fail to see the importance which some delegates present attach to the tariff question. I am for free trade. Protective tariff is a party issue; it is of no importance to the country at large. Protective tariff means protection to American manufacturer against the importation of foreign cheap goods, but it does not mean protection to the American laborer against the importation of foreign cheap laborers. The American manufacturers want protection against foreign competition, yet will force their cheaply manufactured goods into foreign markets, and in order to have the name of selling cheap will bring the toilers of this country to the lowest notch of living. I attach no importance to protective tariff, yet, as a matter of experiment and to preserve harmony, I shall vote in favor of it." For this little speech Mr. Burgman was made second vice-president. But of what use was that office when Powers was elected permanent president and Gompers first vice-president?

But a change came in 1884 at Chicago. The federation adopted and sugar-coated communications from the organized labor of France which had a "socialist spirit;" the old gang was outside in part; those inside met with a new gang; so the old gang went to Columbus, O., and organized the A. F. of L., reasserting its importance and honesty.

The question now arises: Why was the A. F. of L. organized; was not the old federation good enough? Did Mr. Gompers resign his office in the old one and boldly state its inefficiency and give his reasons for the imminent necessity to organize a new federation on a more radical platform? Did not the call for the old federation say: "The time has come for a more perfect combination of labor to be better able to cope with organized capital?" Did not Mr. Gompers say that attending that congress and being elected first vice-president of the same was the holiest aim, the period of happiness in all his life? Why did he leave that body, without giving notice of his intention, and organize a new federation? The A. F. of L. is his creation; who can deny that he alone is the best president thereof? The oftener that office changes hands the longer it will live; he made it, and he must destroy it.

But, perhaps, by looking at the call for the first congress over again, we may find some reason for the disruption of the old federation. The call says: "A federation of this character can be organized with a few rules and no salaried officers." This is reason 1. Then the secretary, W. H. Foster, was to receive a salary, but there was so much discussion that it was left to the legislative committee to recommend whatever work he may do requiring pay. This is reason 2. Then comes the real trouble. The old federation was of such great importance, death to Socialism and even to Greenbackism, no salaries, except what could be made. But there was nothing to be made, for the only thing that could be sold was copies of the proceedings, at 10 cents each. The delegates represented "all labor of this country," to use their own language, yet there were only 2,700 copies printed, of which McGorgan took 500 and sold 24 at 5 cents each; Edmonston took 50 copies, sold 8; Blair took 20 copies and made no returns. A committee, consisting of John T. Hogan, Henry Askew, William W. McClelland, William B. Ogden and Thomas P. Doran, was appointed to investigate the troubles in the federation. The committee says: "The legislative Committee's report shows a lack of interest in the sale of the proceedings of last year, and the committee recommends that some action should be taken in this matter." This is reason 3.

But after all, Mr. Gompers will say No; these were not his reasons for breaking the federation. The old federation was not in favor of supporting unions being on strike. Article 9 of the new federation's declaration of principles says: "Section 1—It shall be one of the cardinal principles of the federation to secure the unification of all organizations under its jurisdiction upon one common financial basis, to assist its members in the event of a strike or lockout, if properly approved by the respective organizations to which they may be attached." The copy of proceedings containing this was sold to me by Mr. Gompers himself for 10 cents; it is dated Chicago, Oct. 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1884. This Section 1 of Article 9 was marked for me by him, and it was adopted by the subordinate unions, especially the union Mr. Gompers represented (C. M. I. U. No. 144). Besides this, the committee appointed to examine the platform and declaration of principles, of which Fred Blend, of the Evansville, Ind., C. M. I. U. A., was chairman, says: "Your committee respectfully recommend to your honorable body that the article providing for benefits from this federation in the event of strikes of lockouts, shall be at once referred to all organizations under the jurisdiction for action, and if approved by a two-third vote of the actual membership of this federation, then it shall become a law; otherwise it is to remain void and inoperative." I repeat this was carried by the affiliated unions. And the question why the A. F. of L. was organized must be changed into the question of Why was the Federation of organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada wrecked, disrupted? Ah, to start a new federation with $1,000 as salary for the president, and the only president possible was Mr. Gompers, for Powers had his fat job, Maguire had his, Strasser had his, so Gompers was the only man free to swear for them their allegiance to the Carnegie law of organization.

Since 1884 organizations of trades have become fashionable and new ideas have forced themselves to fore front of organizations, but the old gang of corruptionists are as yet in the lead, partly on account of the willingness of the new men to fight it out in the old organizations and partly because the old gang is yet favored strongly by the capitalist class, and make the dues of the rank and file reach out to that end. But as in the past organizations fell out of old ideas and were reorganized, so will it be in the future, Socialism must win, and the S. T. & L. A. will help it. Progressive industry carries with it progressive labor organization; the labor movement is the all-being for those who work, if industry has undergone the change from petty to great, then that industry has been revolutionized on account of the relegation of the simple tool to produce with, and its substitution by the complex tool, the machine. Here is the Hegelian idea, that "being carries with itself, nought." Marx shows it clearly: the industry is the all-being, the simple tool was sufficient to produce with as long as man employed himself; when the complex tool or machine was introduced, man ceased to employ himself; but was compelled to go into wage slavery to him who owned the machine. This fact certainly produced capital in the form of surplus value; with the machine one man makes more goods than a number of men could make with their simple tools. Thus one man only receives wages for the same labor that a number of men received wages formerly; wages is the laborer's income; when displaced by the machine he has no income; with increasing number of laborers with no income, industry's contradiction sets in. No work, no income; a stomach, and no means to satiate it with. Hence competition of laborer out of work against the laborer in employment. He competes only by offering his labor power for less income than the one who holds the job receives from the owner of the tools. This is in itself a mode of construction carrying with it destruction, hence the negation of the capitalist mode of production, which must be changed in the control of the means of production, the tools, because modern tools can be used in common by many only, therefore they must be owned in common by the workers.

This the labor leaders of American labor organizations refuse to fight for because they profit by allowing the capitalist class to rule, with the workers ignorant of their true interests and rights; they will not try to remedy the wrongs, and their cry that the working class shall not practise direct labor politics is treason. But never mind, the payment of dues will cease when they become too high, between the labor-leading scabs agitating for higher dues the capitalist sore of lower wages, the working class will learn to wipe out of existence the capitalist and his lap-dog—the labor leader.

S. JOSEPH.

Hartford, Conn.


# THE DAILY PEOPLE

## $50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to June 15th, 1898.

## $4,575.

☞ Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.
184 William St., N. Y.

## Grand Picnic and Summernights Festival

OF SECTION

Greater New York

* Socialist * Labor Party,

on MONDAY, July 4th, 1898.

Sulzer's Westchester Park, West Farms.

Combined with Gymnastic Exercises by the Social Democratic Turn Verein, New York.

The Socialist Band of Greater New York will also entertain the guests.

Prize Bowling and Shooting for Gentlemen, also various Games for Prizes for Ladies and Children.

MUSIC BY THE CARL SAHM CLUB. To commence at 2 P. M.

TICKET for Gentleman and Lady 25 Cents.

Tickets can be had at the following places:

Office of the "Volkzeitung"; Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th St.; Workingmen's Educational Club, 206 E. 86th St.; West Side Union Hotel, 342 W. 42d St.; Office of the "Abendblatt", 9 Rutgers St. and Levitzky's Café.

THE COMMITTEE.

☞ Take West Farms Trolley Car at 129th Street and 3rd Avenue. 340


## S. T. & L. A.

(Continued from Page 1.)

increasing just the same, so we are going onward, dropping some but nevertheless gaining strength from new sources by forcing our movement to public attention in quarters where formerly it was met only by prejudice and apathy.

We can proudly survey the field satisfied with the work thus far done, and gain new inspiration for more earnest and sincere work yet to be accomplished by the fact of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance being the pioneer in a movement the success of which is assured, and which shall revolutionize social conditions.

Our advance means the annihilation of the exploiter by the exploited. Our gain sounds the death knell of that bulwark or outpost of the capitalist class—the fakir; stifles this disguised tool of the capitalist political parties, and brings hope, peace and happiness to the wasted wage slave.

Fraternally submitted,
The General Executive Board
ERNEST BOHM, Gen. Sec'y.

# OFFICIAL.

### SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.
NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS — Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA, NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary. George Moore, 61 Ryde St., Montreal.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

### National Executive Committee.

Meeting of June 21st, with Comrade Murphy in the chair. The financial report for the week ending June 18th showed receipts $2.15; expenditures $57.64; deficit for the week, $55.49.

Section San Antonio reported the election of the Texas State Committee with Percy A. Coppard as the secretary. Resolved to formally recognize the committee and to instruct the secretary to send on the necessary information. The secretary reported that the new charter is now ready to be sent out. Sections will please take notice that they can obtain the same by returning the certificates that have been issued to them accompanied with 50 cents to cover cost. The publication committee of the "Neue Zeit" requested ratification of the election of Comrade B. Feigenbaum as chief editor. It was so ordered. A number of complaints having been received as to the flooding of the sections with all sorts of tickets for all sorts of purposes, it was resolved that the Executive Committee, in view of the injurious effects of this practice upon the organization, more especially upon the new and therefore weaker sections, requests party sections to abstain from the same. Section Lisbon Falls, Me., was reported dissolved. Reports were received from organizers Hickey and Keinard as to their work in Pennsylvania and Indiana respectively. J. A. Riedel and C. Peske, both of Lexington, Ky., were admitted as members at large. Charters were granted to new sections at Stockton and Watsonville, Cal. Section Elkhart, Ind., was reported reorganized.

L. A. MALKIEL,
Recording Secretary.

### Connecticut.

HARTFORD, June 26.—The picnic of Section Hartford will be held on Sunday, July 3rd, at Link's Grove, Blue Hills. All comrades are invited to attend.

### Massachusetts.

BOSTON, June 26.—The Boston American Section will hold its regular meeting at Unity Hall, 724 Washington street, Wednesday evening, July 6th, 1898. Every member is requested to be present, as important party matters are to be discussed.

### New Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, June 26.—The N. H. S. L. P. will hold its second convention in City Hall, Manchester, Saturday, July 9th.

H. H. ACTON,
Sec'y State Committee.

### New Jersey.

NEWARK COMRADES, ATTENTION.

On account of New Jersey State Convention being held July 3rd, our section meeting has been postponed until the following Sunday, July 10th, at 3 P. M. prompt. As election of officers will take place then a full attendance of members is expected. The next meeting of Essex County Socialist Club will be held Tuesday, July 12th, at 8 P. M. prompt. Open-air agitation meetings will be held at Centre Market every Friday night, commencing July 15th. Speakers will be Comrades Carless, Walker, Billings, Wilson, Wittell and Duggan. At the picnic of American Branch, to be held at Becker's Woods, Irvington, on July 4th, Comrade Maguire, of Paterson, will deliver a short address.

### New York.

STATE CONVENTION OF THE S. L. P. OF NEW YORK

The State Convention of the Socialist Labor party of the State of New York is hereby called to meet at Rochester on Saturday, August 28th, at 10 o'clock A. M. The principal business to be transacted is the nomination of a full State ticket. Candidates are to be named for the following State offices: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Engineer and Surveyor.

The sections are called upon to take steps at once to provide for their representation at the convention. The basis of representation is as follows: Sections are entitled to one delegate for 50 members, to an additional delegate for 50 additional members; where the membership exceeds 100, the section is entitled to one further delegate for every 200 additional members or majority fraction thereof.

Delegates must be elected at primaries regularly called by posting notices at six public places at least two days prior to the meeting. Instead of posting publication is sufficient in [illegible] where the party has a daily paper. Primaries must be called to order before 9 o'clock P. M., and none but party members who are voters may take part in them.

Sections are requested to notify the State Committee as to whether they will send delegates and also report the names of the delegates elected.

The hall, where the convention will hold its sessions, will be announced later.

The State Committee of the S. L. P. of New York.
HUGO VOGT, Secretary,
184 William street, New York.

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK, S. L. P.

A meeting of the picnic conference to make final arrangements for the annual picnic of the above section, which takes place at Sulzer's Westchester Park, West Farms, on Monday, July 4th, was held on Thursday, June 23rd, 8 P. M., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York, with Comrade Mittelberg of the Nineteenth Assembly District in the chair. The Entertainment Committee reported that the singing societies of Greater New York, connected with the Arbeiter Sängerbund, had accepted the invitation of the Conference to sing at the picnic. They further reported that the Social Democratic Turn Verein will give an exhibition of their skill. A committee of three to arrange games and races for the ladies and children was elected. The various other committees necessary for picnic on that day were also elected. Cash prices will be offered for bowling and shooting. The best way to get to the picnic grounds is to take the West Farms trolley car at 129th street and Third avenue.

20th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, S. L. P.

The above district was organized on Monday, June 27th, 8 P. M., at Society Hall, 231-233 East 33d street, New York. The following officers were elected: Recording Secretary, Joseph Gottfried; Financial Secretary, S. Donnelly; Delegate to the General Committee, John Laffy. The next meeting takes place on Tuesday, July 5th, 1898, in the same hall. Socialists residing in the above district are invited to join.

### Receipt.

For the Italian Comrades have been received at the "Volks-Zeitung" and PEOPLE offices, $133.22.

### Syracuse, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE always for sale at M. Lemp's, 470 S. Salina street, Syracuse, N. Y.


### Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:

Reinhard Lachner, 13 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Office hours: Monday and Friday, 1—8 o'clock P. M.—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 8—12 A. M. and 1—5.30 P. M. 343

## Trades and Societies Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fred.

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 324 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 212 Forsyth St., meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 1527 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1432 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.
373 Secretary: PETER STAPLE.

German Waiters' Union of New York. Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same hall.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1026, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th St. J. S. Kringe, Business agent. 341

Metal Spinners Union of New York and Vicinity meets every second and last Friday in the month at 8½ o'clock at 231-233 E. 33d Street.

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 78 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10.30 o'clock a.m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158—160 3. Ave., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 34th & 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d Av. and 149th St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Progressive Clothing Cutters & Trimmers Union, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A.—Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum.—Regular meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 P. M.

The Socialist Educational Society of Yorkville meets every Monday evening at 206 E. 86th St. This society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Come and join. 341

## Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

### WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 155 local branches with more than 16,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of $1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 25 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25—27 3rd avenue, Room 53, New York City.

### WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance.

Organized 1872. Membership 10,000.

Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 o'clock P. M.

BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida, N. Y.
Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J.
Manchester, N. H.
Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden and Hartford, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luzerne, Altoona, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.

For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers, see "Vorwärts."

MORRIS HILLQUIT, Attorney at Law, 320 Broadway, Telephone: 171 Franklin.

H. B. SALISBURY, Attorney-at-Law. Office for Consultation (Tuesday to Friday, 11 to 5) 50 Union Square, (offices of Workingmen's Co-operative Insurance Ass'n, etc.) New York.

DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST, 121 SCHERMERHORN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM, 949-955 Willoughby Av. (Formerly 61-63 Myrtle Street.) Meeting Rooms. Large Hall for Mass Meetings. Books open for Balls and Pic-Nics. Workmen Patronize Your Own Home!

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JOHN OEHLER'S Steam Printing. 87 Frankfort Street 87 Cor. Pearl St., Franklin Square E. R. R. Station. Orders will be taken at 116 E. 8th street, bet. Avenue A and First Ave., New York City.

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